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BIRTH.

At the Windsor Hotel, Hongkong, the 22nd June, the wife of Captain W. WATTON (steamer *Phranang*), of a son. [1446]

MARRIAGE.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 21st June, 1897, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., JANET WEBSTER, second daughter of JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., Dalrymple Cottage, George Street, Aberdeen, N.B., to Captain ANDREW STOTT, China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Pakhoi*.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 19th June, 1897, JAMES S. BRYAN (of Hall & Holtz, Limited), aged 39 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 21st May arrived, per M. M. steamer *Melbourne*, on the 22nd June (32 days); the Canadian mail of the 31st May arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 22nd June (22 days); the American mail of the 29th May arrived, per P. M. steamer *Belgie*, on the 26th June (28 days); and the English mail of the 28th May arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Mirzapore*, on the 27th June (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

H. E. Sir William Robinson has been made a G.C.M.G. and the Hon. C. P. Chater a C.M.G.

Plague has now completely disappeared from Macao and the mat-shed erected for the reception of those attacked by the disease has been burnt.

A Reuter's telegram states that the reply of the United States to Japan on the Hawaiian question is guarded and diplomatic and calculated to protract negotiations.

Distressing reports are received of the famine in Szechuen and Hupeh. In Szechuen hundreds of people are said to be dying from starvation every day.

The *Sri Hong Ann*, a small steamer engaged in the Straits local trade, was capsized in a gale of wind on the 19th June and over one hundred persons were drowned.

H. E. Senhor Galbardo, Governor of Macao and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of China, Japan, and Siam, left for Japan last week to present his credentials as Minister to the Court of the Mikado.

The Burma Convention was published in the last issue of the *Hongkong Government Gazette*. It refers chiefly to the Burma frontier, and a special article provides for the opening of the West River to the extent already reported.

Sir Claude MacDonald, H.B.M.'s Minister, was given a special audience in the Wenhua Throne-hall on the 9th June, the object of the audience being to hand to his Majesty Kuang Hsi personally Her Majesty the Queen's presents in return for those taken to England by H.E. Li Hung-chang. The aged statesman was also present during the audience.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Referring to the departure for home of Judge Mowat on "sick leave," the *Japan Mail* says:—In all probability we shall not see him back in Japan again, as he has put in over 30 years of Far Eastern service for the Crown and is entitled to retirement and a pension. In that case Mr. H. S. Wilkinson would receive substantive rank as Judge in H.B.M. Court for Japan.

The French Consul at Tientsin, according to a native despatch, has applied to the Viceroy Wang for an extension of the French Settlement in that port, in the direction of the east gate of the native city, to a place called Machiak'ou, which borders the Peiho river. The proposed extension is only for half-a-mile, but it is uncertain as yet whether the Viceroy Wang will grant this request.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A meeting of the Consuls was convened at Tientsin by Senior Consul Sheridan P. Read, at the U. S. Consulate on the afternoon of the 11th June, to discuss the situation as to present excitement in the Native City owing to the kidnapping troubles. As in the past, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, we may rely upon the most effective measures being adopted by the Consular body for the preservation of peace in the foreign settlements.

Another missionary disturbance is reported from Kiangsi province, where, according to a native despatch received at Shanghai yesterday, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 21st June, there have been five riots within as many weeks. The last riot, in which three chapels were destroyed by the mob, occurred on the 11th instant. According to the native reports a child of ten happened to be playing with a mud doll designed something like a foreigner when a missionary passed by. The child held the doll up before the missionary and cried out "Yangkueitze!" Whereupon, it is alleged, the missionary slapped the child for his impudence. The child returned home and fell ill. He was then claimed to have been bewitched; hence the riot.

The *Straits Times* says it is in a position to announce authoritatively that the Secretary of State has approved of the construction of two hundred miles of railway in the Federated Malay States. That mileage is to be built during the next five years; and Mr. Chamberlain has authorised a loan of £500,000 for the purpose.

What might have been a serious, if not fatal, accident happened to Mr. Jernigan, the U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai and a friend on the 17th June. The two gentlemen were driving along the Bubbling Well Road, when the pony took fright at the approach of a Sikh trooper and overturned the carriage into the ditch. Both gentlemen by good fortune escaped without injury.

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in Hongkong with much enthusiasm on Tuesday, the 22nd, and Wednesday, the 23rd June. On Tuesday there was a reception at Government House in the morning and presentation of addresses, in the afternoon a review at Happy Valley, and in the evening public illuminations ashore and afloat. On Wednesday morning the memorial stones of the Hospital for Women and Children and the new road round the island were laid. In the afternoon there was to have been a gymkhana, but owing to the unfavourable state of the course caused by recent rains this event was postponed. In the evening there were again illuminations. A Chinese flower show and an exhibition of Chinese curios were held on both days and attracted crowds of sightseers.

Statements made by the Formosan insurgents taken prisoners at the time of the raid at Twatutia on the 8th of May, are to the effect that the raid was undertaken in obedience to a circular sent from Amoy. The document said that Japan would never be able to retain possession of Formosa permanently, and that the best device to hasten her departure was to create hostility to her occupation on the side of foreign nations. To that end an attack should be organized on the settlement of Twatutia. If some houses were robbed and burned there, the foreign residents would complain that life and property were not secure under Japanese rule, and a considerable impulse would be given to the restoration of the island to China, in which event the plunderers and burners would be largely rewarded by the Chinese Government.—*Japan Mail*.

News has been received of the wreck of the P. & O. steamer *Aden* off Socotra, with serious loss of life, while on a voyage from China and Japan to Europe. The vessel struck a reef off the east side of the island at 3 a.m. on the 9th June. The intelligence was conveyed in a telegram received on the 29th June by Mr. H. A. Ritchie, the P. & O. Superintendent at Hongkong, from Aden, and caused great sorrow, several of the passengers being well known in Hongkong. Seven passengers and Captain Hill, the Commander, were swept overboard and drowned. Eighteen passengers (ladies and children) and part of the crew escaped in a boat, but without provisions, and little hope was entertained of their safety on account of bad weather. Nine passengers (including two amahs), two engineers, one steward, and thirty-four mixed crew were saved by the Government steamer *Mayo*.

THE QUEEN AND HER DIAMOND JUBILEE.

To-day the British Empire celebrates the completion of the sixtieth year of the longest and most glorious reign in English history. The many years of Queen VICTORIA's reign have been years of progress in all departments of the national life, in politics, in commerce, in the arts and sciences, and in the social well-being of the people; and that Her Majesty may still long be spared to grace the Throne on which she has shed such lustre must be the fervent prayer of each and all of Her many millions of loyal subjects. The British Constitution is that of a strictly limited Monarchy, under which the occupant of the Throne reigns but does not govern, but the personal influence of a Sovereign possessed of strong individuality must none the less impress itself on the public mind and affect the currents of national thought and sentiment. In Queen VICTORIA's case that influence has been exercised undeviatingly for good. Every movement for the social advancement of Her people or for the alleviation of suffering and distress has had Her support, she has been an exemplar of all the domestic virtues, the liberal arts and sciences have received Her fostering encouragement, and Her Court has been characterised by purity of life and culture of intellect. The beauty and loveliness of Her character have conquered all hearts and commanded the warm personal affection of Her subjects throughout Her widespread dominions in the four quarters of the globe. In Her seasons of joy the nation has rejoiced with Her, and when the hand of affliction has been laid upon Her and She has had to mourn the death of husband or child Her people have sorrowed with Her as for a personal bereavement of their own. In affection for the Sovereign all parties and factions have united, around the Throne discord has been stilled, and Her Majesty has been the focus of all that is noblest and best in the nation. Her name will live in history not only as that of a good, but also as that of a great Queen, for though Her direct participation in determining the policy of the Empire has been limited She has by Her life and conduct influenced in a remarkable degree the public mind, and has not only bound to herself the affections of the whole body of Her subjects, but has caused the flame of patriotism to burn steadily with an intensity that in previous periods of our history has seldom been equalled except spasmodically under the influence of war and great national emergencies. It would be exaggeration to attribute entirely to Her Majesty's influence the remarkable changes for the better that have taken place during the sixty years of Her reign, but where a frivolous or pleasure-loving nature might have opposed and obstructed the tendency for good, or at best have been apathetic towards it, Her Majesty has used all the influence of Her high position to foster and promote it. As the central figure of the glorious era that bears Her name, on this the day set apart for the celebration of Her Diamond Jubilee Her subjects are proud to yield Her the praise and glory so richly earned by Her queenly and womanly virtues. The occasion is one which will call forth from the ablest pens floods of historical summaries and statistical statements illustrative of the growth of the Empire, the increase in the national wealth, and the improvement in the general well-being that have taken place during the past sixty years, and here in Hongkong, the colony in which we reside, with its busy city and

crowded harbour, we have a striking illustration of the progress of the age. When Her Majesty ascended the Throne the island was little more than a barren rock, its scanty population consisting only of a few fishermen and farmers living in tiny hamlets. To-day the population numbers nearly a quarter of a million, the port ranks amongst the first of the world, all the elegancies and conveniences of European civilisation are here to be found, and the thriving colony affords to the Great Chinese Empire on the fringe of which it stands an object lesson in the advantages of a just Government and commercial freedom. But on this special day it is to Her Majesty in Her personal capacity that our thoughts turn, rather than to dissertations on the greatness of Her Empire. May She long live to enjoy the respect and affection of Her loving subjects and to draw still more closely those ties of national unity which She has done so much to establish and strengthen.

But sorrow ever waits on joy, and in the Queen's mind as in that of Her subjects, the rejoicings of this day must be tinged with sincere regret that India, with its visitations of plague, famine, and earthquake, should be unable to join so completely in the festivities and outward manifestations of joy as would have been the case had the event fallen in a normal year; but the sympathy that has been shown towards the suffering millions and the ready and liberal response made to the appeals on behalf of the relief funds affords a most conspicuous illustration of the fact that the unity of Empire of which we speak is no mere form of words but a solid reality.

THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

The energy and activity of the Representative of the French Republic at Peking are certainly to be commended. It is undeniable that M. GERARD has the interests of his country thoroughly at heart, and it is obvious that he does not intend to let slip a single opportunity for obtaining either real or fancied concessions for them in the Middle Kingdom. While the British Government have been engaged securing from China compensation for the injury done to British interests by the cession of a portion of the lately created buffer state in the Shan country between Burmah, Tonkin, and Yunnan, the French Minister, who has evidently kept himself fairly posted on what was going on, has been steadily at work endeavouring to wring from the Tsung-li Yamen for French citizens advantages corresponding to those which were demanded by the British Government. Another convention between France and China has, as a result of his efforts, been signed at Peking, which REUTER tells us concedes to France fresh commercial and political advantages in the provinces bordering Tonkin. It also "authorises the extension of the Kwangsi railways towards the interior, which will allow France to penetrate Yunnan in the direction of 'Yunnan-fu.'" Nor is this all. By a clause in the convention it is provided that "French engineers are permitted to work mines in the Chinese frontier provinces." It is rather difficult from this very brief summary of the concessions made to France to form a just appreciation of their real value. They may mean very much or very little. The Chinese Government undoubtedly intend them to prove illusory and valueless; the French may, by perseverance and some judicious bullying, contrive to

render them of some effect. The reference to the "Kwangsi railways" is reassuring to the minds of French engineers, no doubt, but as the Tonkin railways have first to reach the frontier from Langson, and are then to be made through a sparsely inhabited country—a sort of Nowhere to Nowhere line—sanction being first obtained from the provincial Government and the necessary funds to be found by French capitalists on seemingly doubtful security, it may be many years before the projected line really reaches the interior of Kwangsi. Supposing, however, all initial difficulties surmounted and the iron horse snorting across Kwangsi, the extension into Yunnan would not prove either simple or inexpensive. The country is wild, mountainous, and thinly peopled. The suppression successively of the Taiping and Mahomedan rebellions by the Imperial Government resulted in vast districts being wholly depopulated; and travellers describe what were formerly fertile valleys between the ranges as the abode of malaria, strewn only with the ruins of once thriving towns. It is true that Yunnan produces opium in large quantities, and that its copper mines are still very rich, while salt is abundant. The other mineral resources of the province are not inconsiderable, but there is an entire lack of enterprise among the natives, and the climate is in many districts very enervating and sickly. The permission accorded to French engineers to work mines in Kwangsi and Yunnan is no doubt meant in a Pickwickian sense by the mandarins, and would, if dependent on their complaisance, probably prove about as valuable as Article VII. of the Treaty of 1885, negotiated by M. PATENOTRE, which provided that China might have recourse to French industry when constructing railways. But if the Tsung-li Yamen regard the new treaty in the same light, M. GERARD assuredly will not do so. In 1885 the Chinese bubble was not pricked, and M. PATENOTRE was glad to take a vague understanding where he could not extort a pledge. The new Convention is more explicit, and though the Chinese will find no difficulty in showing cause for interminable delay and obstruction, the French Minister will never cease to insist upon the enforcement of the convention now he knows that by doing so his end can be attained. The concessions secured by the new Treaty will open the door to difficulties on the frontier and may pave the way for future conflict and possibly the ultimate annexation of Yunnan or a portion thereof. The Chinese Government have given certain rights and privileges to French citizens which they have hitherto steadfastly refused to all foreigners, and if they think that these will not be claimed or can at pleasure be denied they are reckoning without the host.

THE LIGHT DUES QUESTION.

We do not know how the Light Dues Commission is proceeding with its inquiry, nor how the members regard the doctrine enunciated by the officials, viz., that as the port exists for shipping the cost of government should be borne by shipping, but we would venture to bring to their notice the decree by which port dues have just been abolished at Macao and the explanatory note setting forth the reasons which have influenced the Government in taking that step. The decree, which is dated the 30th April last, contains provisions relating to other Portuguese possessions besides Macao, and is preceded by a long explana-

tory note. The portion of this explanatory note which relates to Macao is reproduced in the *Echo Macaense* of the 20th June. It commences by referring to the opening of the West River, to Portugal's right to participate in the trade under the favoured nation clause, and to the favourable geographical position of Macao in respect of it. "Two obstacles, however, oppose the future prosperity of Macao," the note continues, "one of them being the silting up of the harbour and the other the tonnage dues. The former cannot be immediately remedied, but it is less harmful than the latter, for the harbour is in any case accessible to vessels of light draught. Tonnage dues have already driven from Macao the vessels trading with Pakhoi and Hoihow and have produced a diminution of 53 per cent. in the vessels entering the port, as shown by the statistics of trade included in the census returns of 1896." Under these circumstances it is considered desirable to abolish the tonnage dues in so far as regards vessels arriving from Hongkong and the ports of China. No prejudice to the treasury need be feared from this step, the explanatory note says, because the amount formerly derived from tonnage dues will be more than made up by the development of traffic resulting from the numerous vessels that will arrive from the ports now opened to trade, which will greatly augment the colonial revenue.

Perhaps the officials who are consumed with a desire to tax shipping may look upon Macao as an insignificant competitor that may safely be ignored. Macao looked upon Hongkong when it was established as a British colony in precisely the same light, and in the Portuguese publications of that day may be found arguments bearing a remarkable similarity to those now made use of by Hongkong officials with reference to the advantages of geographical position and the fact of trade having become, as was supposed, rooted in the place. The history of Macao's decadence should act as a warning to Hongkong. The Portuguese Government is now awaking to a recognition of the errors of the past and if it has the energy to steadily pursue a course of improvement, while Hongkong imposes burdens on shipping, there can be no doubt that Macao will capture a large slice of the trade that now centres at Hongkong. Not only have tonnage dues been abolished at Macao, but the dredging of the harbour has been commenced, and, though there is not much prospect of rendering the harbour accessible to ocean liners unless works of much greater magnitude than those at present in contemplation are undertaken, coasting boats as well as river steamers will thereby be induced to make use of the port. The trade with Pakhoi and Hoihow formerly centred at Macao, and if Hongkong continues to levy dues on shipping while Macao exists as a free port and improves her harbour, there seems no good reason why the trade should not return there. And, as trade attracts trade, the transfer of one line to Macao would encourage the transfer of others. While Macao levied tonnage dues largely in excess of those levied at Hongkong the contention of the officials that an impost of two and a half cents a ton would not keep a single vessel away from Hongkong carried with it some plausibility, but with an absolutely free port competing with us at our very doors the argument has ceased absolutely to have any validity. It is a moral certainty that under the new conditions an impost of two and a half cents a ton will keep a small number of vessels away from the port, and an impost of even one cent a ton

would have a tendency in that direction. The best thing the Government could do would be to abolish the tonnage dues altogether.

THE STATUS OF CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The action of the British Consular authorities at Shanghai in declining to recognise and immediately afford protection to a British subject of Chinese race who had neglected to register himself has been adversely criticised in some quarters, but appears to have been not altogether indefensible. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the case further than to say that a Chinaman claiming to be a British subject, but who had not registered as such, got into trouble with the native authorities and was arrested, whereupon he appealed to the British Consulate for protection, but was some little time before he received it. The question of the recognition to be accorded in China to Chinese claiming to be British subjects has often been discussed. It is obviously undesirable that men should be allowed to pass as Chinese subjects while all goes smoothly with them and to rush to the Consul for protection as soon as they get into a scrape, possibly through their own misconduct. In order to prevent abuse of their status it was suggested many years ago that Chinese British subjects should be required to wear some distinctive mark in their dress or even to discard the queue. Suggestions of that description may be dismissed as impracticable, but the test of registration is a simple one and ought to be insisted upon. If a Chinaman values his status as a British subject so lightly that he does not think it worth while to protect it by registration little sympathy can be felt for him if he is put to some trouble in establishing it when necessity arises. The Consular authorities, it seems to us, are justified in assuming, in the absence of registration, either that the applicant for protection never had the status of a British subject or that having had it he has relinquished it, and more especially so if the applicant, as in the Shanghai case, has acquired Chinese official rank, either by purchase or otherwise. Extreme cases sometimes afford clear illustrations of principle, and as bearing on the Shanghai case we may ask what is the status as regards nationality of H.E. WU TING-FANG, the Chinese Minister to the United States. That gentleman is a British subject by birth, but he has for many years been in the service of the Emperor of China, and has become to all intents and purposes a Chinese subject. In the event of his being impeached, would Great Britain step forward and insist on his being tried by British law as a British subject? We think not.

THE HON. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

THE comments of the *N. C. Daily News* on Hongkong affairs are frequently peculiar, and the following vicious little paragraph is especially so:—"Every one in Shanghai heard with delighted satisfaction of the honour done to Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON, but it is a slight depreciation of that honour that Mr. CHATER, of Hongkong, should receive it at the same time. What Mr. CHATER has done to deserve such an honour at the QUEEN's hands, beyond being a successful speculator, we do not know; but we presume Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON has good reasons for recommending him for the distinction." Sir

WILLIAM ROBINSON had very good reasons indeed for recommending Mr. CHATER and the honour conferred upon that gentleman has afforded to the community of Hongkong very real and general satisfaction. Mr. CHATER has been eminently successful as a business man, and a large part of his business having been on the stock exchange may be correctly described as speculative. It is entirely incorrect, however, to say that he is nothing more than a speculator. Some of the most flourishing of our local enterprises owe their initiation and success largely to Mr. CHATER, and the association of his name with any undertaking at once commands public confidence. It is not as a successful business man, however, that he has been included in the list of those upon whom Jubilee honours have been bestowed, but as a public man who has rendered conspicuous public service. In 1886 Mr. CHATER was elected by the Justices of the Peace a member of the Legislative Council, and for several years past he has been the senior unofficial member of that body, a position he has filled with credit to himself and with much advantage and satisfaction to the public. That we have sometimes had occasion to oppose Mr. CHATER's views, notably on the Sanitary Board and light dues questions, does not detract from our appreciation of the evident sincerity of his desire on all occasions to serve what he conceived to be the public interest. Moreover, if the man is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, the man who adds thirty acres of building land to the area of an over-crowded city is also entitled to that designation; and it is to Mr. CHATER that Hongkong owes the Praya Reclamation, which is being built over as rapidly as the land becomes available. The senior unofficial member of Council takes rank as our leading citizen, and if Her Majesty desired to honour the colony it was natural that She should do so in the person of Mr. CHATER. In Hongkong when it was announced that the hon. gentleman had been made a C.M.G. not only was it felt that he himself well deserved the honour, but that the colony was also honoured.

PERJURY BY ASIATIC WITNESSES.

The case of the QUEEN against GUNDA SINGH and two others, all three gunners in the Asiatic Artillery stationed at Lyeemun Fort, who were charged with, and finally convicted of, a peculiarly atrocious specimen of the offence known as "wounding with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm," occupied the Supreme Court for three long days and was only concluded on Saturday night about nine o'clock. The case for the prosecution alleged the assault upon BHAGAT SINGH to have been committed close by the Reverse battery between nine and half-past on the night of the 29th April. To meet this case three or four of GUNDA SINGH's comrades came forward and swore that he was in the Fort with them from seven till ten o'clock that night. One of them swore he saw him come in at seven with two comrades, carrying vegetables, and that he looked at the clock and noticed it was at seven; and the two comrades were called to corroborate this and prove he never afterwards left the Fort but was present at roll call at ten o'clock. The jury, however, unanimously found the three men charged guilty, and disbelieved the evidence of those called to prove the *alibi*; which is not at all surprising, seeing that, as the Attorney-General pointed out, GUNDA himself stated he got to the Fort,

which is situated at some distance from the Reverse battery, at eight o'clock, a fact those called to prove the *alibi* had apparently overlooked. One of those witnesses was a man named HERA SINGH, and the Surbadhar proved that HERA was in Hongkong and returned with him that night to Leyemun Fort in a launch which did not leave Hongkong till eight o'clock, while the Havildar proved that he gave HERA permission to go to Hongkong that day at four o'clock and sent a message by him. It seems impossible to have a case in which men of HERA's class and nationality are called as witnesses without the grossest perjury, and this, naturally, calls for the fullest and most careful investigation of such cases. With a Judge so painstaking as Sir JOHN CARRINGTON, we may be sure such investigation was, in this case, and will in other cases, be made. It is, however, unsatisfactory that such endeavours to frustrate the course of justice by a combination of lying witnesses should be made. But it is, at least, satisfactory that the jury were unanimous in their finding after so long and careful a trial, and that in the result the offenders have found that the law has awarded them the punishment they so fully deserved.

IN EULOGY OF THE QUEEN.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

June 22nd, 1897, will hereafter be a memorable day in the annals of the British Empire. As Phœbus Apollo runs his course to-day countless millions in all parts of the world will acclaim the fact that Victoria, Queen by the Grace of God and by the right good will of the lieges, has achieved the splendid record of a sixty years reign. The cynical and matter-of-fact Greville has testified to the chorus of praise evoked by the Queen's manner and behaviour on June 20th, 1837. He tells us the little maid acted with "good taste, good sense, and good feeling," and then proceeds to hint that it would be rash to count on her judgment and discretion in the more weighty affairs of state. Sixty years of ever-ripening wisdom and consummate tact have completely belied his prognostic. Good taste, good sense, and good feeling are a fine endowment for practical life, be it on the throne, or in the cottage, and alone they are quite sufficient to account for our Sovereign Lady's brilliant success in the highest and most sacred of all human relationships. As the Queen began, so she continued: her Court has ever been a model of purity and dignity, and yet finely consistent with the simple domesticity so dear to the Teutonic peoples. By the sheer affinity of excellence, our Royal Family has attracted to itself all that is good in our national life, letters and latterly art excepted. The Guelfs, rich in princely virtues, have been denied the literary faculty by the Gods: their neglect of the most glorious native product of their time—English literature—seems almost fatuous, but with this exception the mind and character of the Queen are altogether admirable, and indeed lovable.

It is no exaggeration to say that Victoria's queenly virtues have given a new lease of life to the monarchical principle among the British peoples. Republicanism, if it exists at all among them, is Platonic; its redness, so apparent forty and fifty years ago, has been bleached by the steady light emanating from the new embodiment of a constitutional sovereign. Democracy is running in full flood both at home and in the colonies, and is paradoxically found to be compatible with Monarchy. The personal virtues of a good woman have reconciled the irreconcilable, and that, too, during a long period of political, social, and economic change in which nearly every sceptre in Europe has been broken. Thrones have so often been the vantage coign of pleasure and folly, or the perch of lawless ambition, that special recognition is due when royalty shows the white flower of a blameless life. The temptations of sovereignty are ever as great as its opportunities for good.

We have no wish to fall into the vulgar error of glorifying our own age and folk; but reflecting on the progress and prosperity of the Queen's reign, we doubt if any equal period in history could show greater national advance or more widely diffused happiness. The Empire has expanded into colossal proportions, a trade and manufacture such as the world has never seen has been developed; wealth has been more equitably shared, the standard of comfort in all classes has risen, crime has diminished; education, science, art have spread as they never spread before. Our literature may be inferior to that of the Elizabethan age, but if so, it is only in the one department of dramatic poetry, and to that age alone. Best of all, a spirit of altruism full of beneficent promise of a greater future has invaded all classes. The Queen is of course not responsible for this; the deeper springs of national character and evolution are too complex to be modified by one personality, however eminent and august; but neither is Her Majesty to be dissociated from it. She is the apex or crown of our social and political pyramid, and exercises a far-reaching influence in these departments, an influence which is not the less real because it is not always apparent. Nor must we forget her profound and peculiar personal influence in the region of high international politics. Her Majesty is indeed a Mother of Kings: the thrones of Great Britain, Germany, Greece, India, Russia, Rumania, and many minor principalities and dukedoms are or will be held by her lineal descendants; and under the special circumstances of government in most of these countries, it is impossible not to recognise the personal power of our Queen, though she herself is the most restricted of limited monarchs.

Her Majesty now typifies the beauty of venerable and venerated age. She sits "ruling in large and ample empery" not only the myriads who acknowledge Her formal sovereignty, but the untold millions who yield a still more willing obedience to wisdom, goodness, and sympathy, wherever they are found. The great Jewish King when offered a choice of the gifts of God, chose wisdom and lo! all other good things were given to him. Alexandrina Victoria in 1837 made the same choice and with even a happier result. Length of days has been added to personal, domestic, and national prosperity; and to posterity the *eternum Viage* bids fair to be synonymous with all that is great and good in the progressive life of man.

We have no veneration for big things as such, but we confess that we cannot reflect on to-day's proceedings throughout the Empire, and especially in London, without emotion. Her Majesty will pass in the presence of at least three millions of her people to the great national fane to take a part in service of praise to Almighty God for the blessings which have accrued to the nation during her time and largely through her medium. Throughout her world-wide empire myriads will celebrate Her royal virtues not only by joyous festival, but by the inauguration of lasting memorials in the shape of hospitals and public benefices. We are proud that Hongkong is acting to-day in a manner worthy of the occasion and in harmony with its traditional loyalty and generosity.

GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE QUEEN.

The *Bangkok Times* of the 18th June says:—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William F. Falconer, who succumbed to an attack of dysentery last night, after a fortnight's illness. Mr. Falconer was a native of Perth (Scotland), and came out to the East about thirty years ago, to join the staff of the Chartered Bank in Calcutta. From there he was transferred to the Hongkong Branch of the same Bank, his connection with the Chartered Bank extending over a period of about twenty years. About ten years ago he resigned, and started an insurance and broker business on his own account in Calcutta. He came to Siam as accountant for the Sapphire and Ruby Mines, but latterly he had settled in Bangkok as an auditor and accountant. He leaves a widow and a daughter in Calcutta. The funeral takes place at the Protestant Cemetery this evening.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

PAGEANTS ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

The celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee commenced on Sunday, the 20th June, when thanksgiving services were held at St. John's Cathedral and the other places of worship. Monday was a blank in the official programme, and in all the mercantile offices work proceeded at high pressure in order as far as possible to clear off the homeward mail and leave Tuesday and Wednesday free for the festivities. But although not in the official programme, Monday had its own special function, the evening of that day having been selected for the opening of the handsome new ball-room of the Mount Austin Hotel by a dance given by a Committee of residents at the hotel. The ball-room and its approaches had been tastefully and appropriately decorated and a pleasing little souvenir of the occasion was presented to each of the guests in the form of a fan bearing on its face a portrait of Her Majesty. The guests in going to or coming from the ball were not incommoded by unfavourable weather conditions, the night being fair though overcast. Amongst those present were H.E. the Governor, H.E. the General Officer Commanding and Mrs. and Miss Black, and Commodore and Mrs. Holland.

Great anxiety prevailed as to what the weather would be on Tuesday and it was with a feeling of relief and reassurance that the community observed on rising in the morning that though there was little sun the appearance of the sky afforded a reasonable prospect of a fine day. Punctually as eight bells struck the men-of-war and merchant vessels in port displayed their decorations, the flags fluttering out simultaneously from all parts of the harbour, the rapid transformation scene being a very pretty and effective sight. At ten o'clock a meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils was held for the purpose of sending a congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty. Unfortunately the expectations of a fine day were disappointed, a thunder storm accompanied by heavy rain breaking over the colony shortly before eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the Governor's reception. The rain, however, apparently deterred no one from venturing out, the reception being very largely attended, and the function was a brilliant one. After the reception the addresses from the colony, from the Chinese, and from the Freemasons were presented, the Hon. C. P. Chater presenting the first and third and the Hon. Ho Kai the second. Before the company left Government House it became known that a telegram had been received conveying the intelligence that H.E. the Governor had been made a G.C.M.G. and the Hon. C. P. Chater a C.M.G. Much satisfaction was expressed at the conferring of these well merited honours, coupled, however, with some disappointment that the list was not a longer one. Shortly after twelve o'clock the weather cleared up and with the exception of an occasional slight drizzle remained fair for the rest of the day. Early in the afternoon vast crowds began to flock down to Happy Valley to witness the review, many of them arriving apparently much earlier than was expected, as there was no one on the ground to regulate the seating until the stands had been in large part occupied, and the arrangements that had been made with so much care were to some extent dislocated. The review itself was a magnificent spectacle and only lacked a little touch of sunshine to impart brightness to the scene. To the troops however, especially the artillery, the work must have been fatiguing and unpleasant, the heavy rain of the morning having left the course under water here and there, and the march past had to be carried out ankle deep in mud. The various corps were warmly applauded as they passed. After the review a musical festival took place, the orchestra being composed of the combined bands of the West Yorkshire Regiment, the Hongkong Regiment, and H.M.S. *Undaunted*, and the choir consisting of some three hundred voices. The effect was splendid and heartstirring, and the enthusiasm when the

whole of the vast assembly, including the soldiers and sailors, joined in singing the last verse of "God save the Queen" was intense. In the evening there were illuminations ashore and afloat and a steam-launch and fish-boat procession. Words fail to do justice to the beauty of the fairy-like scene presented by the harbour, with its myriad points of light, the frequent displays of coloured fire, and the incessant ascent of rockets. It was a scene the like of which few had seen before or will ever see again. Those who were in Hong-kong at the Jubilee of 1887 will remember the brilliant scene presented by the harbour on that occasion, but the present one far transcended it. The shore illuminations were also magnificent along the Praya Central and Queen's Road Central, and striking effects were produced by the various illuminations higher up the hill, especially at Government House, Kingsclere, St. Joseph's College, Queen's Gardens, and the Spanish Procuration. The display, however, though perhaps superior in the Central district to the very fine display made in 1887, was much more circumscribed, the Chinese in the Western district having for the most part confined themselves to erecting triumphal arches at various points, in the sides of which entertainments were provided for the populace in the form of musical performances, puppetshows, and story-tellers. The cost of these arches and of the services of the performers were defrayed from special subscriptions raised amongst the householders of the respective streets. Probably the uncertainty of the weather at this season of the year had influenced the Chinese in selecting this kind of display in preference to general illuminations which might have been destroyed by a single shower of rain. As it happened, the weather was favourable, the overhanging clouds rather heightening the effect of the display made in the harbour and the Central District, but the Chinese had evidently thought the risk too great, and their selection of an alternative form of demonstration was no doubt a matter of prudence.

Wednesday, the second day of the rejoicings, opened with perfect Queen's weather, which continued throughout the day. The morning was devoted to the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the memorial stones of the Hospital for Women and Children and the Diamond Jubilee Road. In order to reach the site of the latter the steamer *Heungshan* was kindly placed at the service of the Committee for the accommodation of the subscribers, and the outing made a pleasant morning's picnic, a short cruise after the conclusion of the ceremony filling up the time until one o'clock. The afternoon was unfortunately a blank. It had been intended to hold a Gymkhana, but having regard to the state of the course the previous day and the uncertainty of the weather it was deemed advisable to postpone this event, a decision to that effect being arrived at by the Committee on Tuesday night. In view of the glorious weather on Wednesday, bright sunshine with a cool and drying breeze, some hope was entertained that the decision might be reversed and very great disappointment was expressed when it was found that this could not be done, for, so far as the weather was concerned, a more perfect day for a gymkhana in the summer could not have been desired. By many it was believed that with the sun and wind and the excellent drainage system that exists at Happy Valley the course would be in a fit condition for use by the time fixed for the gymkhana, but as a matter of fact it remained greasy and slippery and would have been unsafe for some of the events. Had the character of the weather been foreseen on Tuesday, however, it is probable the decision to postpone the meeting would not have been arrived at, for although it might have been necessary to omit some of the items on the programme and the course might not have been favourable for the remainder, the providing of an entertainment for the thousands of people out on a public holiday was a matter of more importance under the circumstances than considerations of a purely sporting character. However, the event did not come off and the sightseers had to content themselves with wandering about the streets or paying return visits to the exhibition of curios at the City Hall or the flower show at West Point,

both of which were open throughout the two days and were thronged with Chinese the whole time. In the evening the illuminations were repeated, or, to be more exact, a portion of them, for here again there was a disappointment. Illuminations had been announced in the official programme for both nights, but the Government abstained almost completely from participation in the display and the Navy entirely so, the only Government illuminations being at the Praya Reclamation Office, and the Harbour Office. This was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, which will be found explained in a letter from the Colonial Secretary published below. The disappointment was great as on Tuesday evening attention was mainly concentrated on the harbour and Wednesday evening had been looked forward to for the more complete inspection and enjoyment of the display on shore. However, the illuminations at the various hongs and offices were again as brilliant and effective as on the first night and well repaid the sightseers for their walk through the streets.

We give below detailed accounts of the various events and it only remains for us here to congratulate the General Committee and the various sub-Committees on the way in which they worked and on the success achieved, except in the unfortunate particulars above mentioned.

The General Committee was constituted as follows:—

The Hon. C. P. CHATER, Chairman.	
The Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART, Hon. Secretary.	
Mr. T. JACKSON, Hon. Treasurer.	
Hon. E. R. Belilios	Mr. Li Sing
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving	Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.
Hon. W. Chatham	Mr. A. P. McEwen
Mr. A. Coxon	Mr. H. M. Mehta
Mr. D. R. Crawford	Mr. H. N. Mody
Mr. W. Danby	Mr. R. M. Moses
Mr. N. J. Ede	Mr. J. Raymond
Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.	Mr. H. A. Ritchie
Mr. Fung Wa Chun	Mr. Herbert Smith
Mr. D. Gillies	Mr. J. Thurburn
Mr. R. M. Gray	Hon. Wei Yuk
Mr. Ho Amei	Hon. T. H. Whitehead
Hon. Ho Kai	Hon. H. E. Wodehouse,
Mr. Ho Tung	C.M.G.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

On Sunday morning a large congregation attended at St. John's Cathedral for the Thanksgiving Service in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Special seats had been provided in the Chancel for H.E. the Governor, H.E. the General Officer Commanding, the principal officials, and the Jubilee Committee. In the body of the church the ordinary sitting accommodation had been supplemented by the placing of chairs in every available space, but notwithstanding the efforts made to provide for as many as possible large numbers had to stand in the doorways.

Those taking part in the Governor's procession assembled at the Government Offices and marched to the west door of the Cathedral, where they were met by the choir and clergy. The route from the Government Offices was lined by the Police, and the central passage of the nave of the Cathedral was lined by a detachment of the Volunteers under command of Lieut. Machell (Field Battery) and Lieut. Fullerton (Maxim Gun Co). The order of the procession was as follows:—

CHOIR.	
CLERGY.	
Mr. Crawford	Mr. Danby
Mr. Ritchie	Mr. Jackson
Mr. Gray	Mr. Gillies
Mr. Ho Tung	Mr. Fung Wa Chuen
Mr. Mody	Mr. Mehta
Hon. E. R. Belilios,	Hon. W. Chatham
C.M.G.	
Hon. F. H. May,	Hon. C. P. Chater
C.M.G.	
Hon. H. E. Wodehouse,	Hon. T. Sercombe
C.M.G.	Smith
Hon. W. M. Goodman	His Hon. Sir John W.
	Carrington, C.M.G.
Captain Phillips	Mr. C. C. Platt
	Mr. Buckle

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

Lieut. King	Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman
Commodore Holland,	Hon. J. H. Stewart
R.N.	Lockhart
His Honour Mr. Justice Wise	Hon. R. Murray Rumsey, R.N.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving	Hon. T. H. Whitehead
Hon. Ho Kai	Hon. Wei Yuk
Mr. MacEwen	Mr. J. Thurburn
Capt. Clarke, R.N.	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. Raymond	Col. Gorges
Col. Elsdale, R.E.	Col. Gordon
Commander Cochran,	Mr. Lawford
R. N.	
Mr. Moses	Surgeon-Ccl. Evatt
Lt.-Col. Faithfull	Commander Gransmore, R.N.

The naval, military, and civil officers were in uniform, the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge wearing their wigs and gowns.

The clergy present were the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, the Chaplain of the Cathedral, who preached the sermon, the Rev. G. R. Vallings, who intoned the Service, and the Rev. W. Banister, of Foochow, who read the lessons. Mr. A. G. Ward presided at the organ, and there was a strong choir, specially augmented for the occasion.

The only decorations of the church, but very striking and effective ones, were the Royal Standard and St. George's flag above the altar, and a trophy of flags hanging from the roof of the nave.

The Service was drawn up in accordance with the authorised form. The special hymn, however, in the place of the *Venite*, and Psalm xxi. in place of ci. and cxxi., were retained as in the Accession Service in the Prayer Book. The Order of the Service was as follows:—

Voluntary, "The War March of the Priests,"	Mendelssohn.
Hymn, "The National Anthem,"	The National Anthem.
Responses (Ferial).	
Hymn, instead of the <i>Venite</i>	Monk
Proper Psalms, xx, xxi.	Aldrich & Woodward.
Te Deum,	Smart.
Jubilate Deo,	Smart.
Anthem, "O Lord our Governor,"	Gadsby
With special Solo, composed by Mr. A. G. Ward.	
Hymn before the Sermon,	Barnby.
Hymn after the Sermon,	Cruger.
Voluntary, Postlude in D	Smart.

The whole service was most impressive and will long dwell in the memory of the large congregation. The special tenor solo composed by Mr. A. G. Ward was sung by Mr. D. K. Sliman. The composition is a very beautiful one, and it was a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Sliman was present in the colony to give his assistance in rendering it. The words were as follows:—
"Behold, O God our defender, and look upon the face of Thine Anointed. O hold Thou up her goings in Thy paths, that her footsteps slip not. Let her dwell before Thee for ever. O prepare Thy loving mercy and faithfulness, that they may preserve her."

The following special hymn was sung before the sermon:—

QUEEN of our homes and hearts,
Her realms rejoice to-day:
Great cities hush their marts,
The village greens are gay:
Her people kneel to bless His hand
Who made her ruler of the land.

Thro' sun, thro' storm and stress—
Our Queen for sixty years—
Her soul no littleness
Has known, her heart no fears,
Therefore we thank our God whose will
Empower'd her and upholds her still.

For more than wealth's increase
And bounds set far and wide,
For her just love of Peace
With Honour at its side,
We sing our praises to the Lord
Who gave her wisdom with the sword.

For more than power in strife
For queenly grace of good,
The pattern of pure life
To maid and motherhood,
For this her gracious dower we praise
The Giver of her lengthened days.

For more than sov'reign place
Among the kings that reign,
For all her constant grace
To woe and want and pain,
Her realms rejoice from shore to shore,
And pray, "God bless her evermore!"
Amen.

The Rev. R. F. Cobbold preached as follows:—
In reference to a king of Israel, it is written in 1 Sam. x. 24., "And Samuel said to all the people, 'See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like Him among all the people.' And all the people shouted and said, 'God save the King.'" In all this vast congregation assembled here to thank Almighty God for the unexampled, and unprecedentedly long and prosperous, reign of Queen Victoria on the Throne of England, there cannot be one heart which does not rejoice to think that, with millions of Her Majesty's subjects and friends all over this wide earth, he is sharing that fire of loyalty and love which was fresh ignited three score years ago, has continually brightened in our hearts, and will never be extinguished. Is it not right that we should this day join the Queen herself in thankfully acknowledging that the Almighty God is in this as in all things the Author and Giver of life? Many of you have before seen this House of God thronged, either to celebrate the Jubilee of our beloved Queen's Reign, or to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this Colony. You have also seen it filled with a congregation whose hearts were bowed in grief by the sudden and unhappy disaster which robbed our Sovereign of some of her most faithful subjects and our country of some of her most promising sons. Different as were those occasions, one thought, the chief thought, remained the same—that our lives are not our own; our times are in God's hand. To-day there is the same submission, and happily no sadness. To-day we celebrate life and progress, a greatly extended Empire, and a long and glorious Reign. Divest yourselves for the moment of all personal share in this greatness, and recall who and what She is, who, by the Grace of God, is our Sovereign and the Defender of our Faith; recall the reason why we should here give thanks unto God, and ever pray "God save the Queen." She is the noblest of women; who, when the cares of State or private sorrows have pressed hard upon her, has yet ever had the heart to sympathize with the sorrowing, and, what is more, the hand to assist the suffering. And be it remembered that she herself learnt this great virtue in the school of affliction. Though her life has been spent in the splendour of the Palace, it has been spent entirely for others: it has ever been a pattern for the humblest English home. As Maiden, Wife, Mother, and Widow she has been a true Woman.

Through all this tract of years.
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Not one of us knows from experience what sixty years of public life means. If we did, "sixty years" would not be the way to measure it. The years pass by—the works remain. Does not it convey some idea of what has been done, when we remember that, as Queen, Her Majesty has known and given her confidence to no less than ten Prime Ministers? that in that time the whole personnel of her Privy Council has changed? that every Bishop's See has been at least twice refilled, and the whole Bench of Judges at least twice replenished? And what wonderful progress has been made in Religion and Science, in Education and knowledge, in Colonisation and Commerce, in the arts of peace and the arts of war, in personal comforts and in healthy pastimes! True, the seeds of these were sown long ago, but new seeds have been sown by the happiness of invention, by the originality of genius, by the perseverance of labour. Old weeds have been rooted out; too-forward branches have been pruned; fresh stems have been ingrafted; plants have blossomed and borne fruit; and the gathered and garnered seeds have been re-sown. During these sixty years there has been a "quiet, gradual, orderly and organic growth." Some of you may have assisted it; all of us are privileged to utilise it; it has been fostered under the wise and affectionate rule of our beloved Queen; and we inherit the sacred duty of giving

thanks to Almighty God for His beneficent love and care. Shall this growth continue? While English womanhood is content to imitate the dignity, the gentleness, and the purity of the *Woman*,—while English manhood, not forgetting to be chaste, is willing to follow the integrity, the honour, and the justice of the *Queen*, so long shall "ever-broadening England" stand as she stands, the happy home of Prosperity, Plenty, and Peace, the mother of her scattered yet united children. And the harvest of moral and material progress will supply all needs occasioned by temporary scarcity, pestilence, adversity, or sorrow. When we say, nay when we pray, "God save the Queen," we pray not only that He may "Grant the Queen a long life, even for ever and ever," but that all the good that she has inspired, all the right that under her has been done, all the real progress that has been made by her people, all that she is, may be preserved and continued till "God has made the pile complete." To-day we thank God for the long and glorious and prosperous Reign of Victoria the Good. We thank Him for her example, and for her love. We thank Him for these feelings of loyalty which thus enable us to praise Him. But what is the cause of our loyalty? Is it not that we delight in serving our Queen and our Country? If so, may that thought inspire us with the lofty aim and determination that in the service of God we may be as loyal to Him as we are to our earthly Sovereign, lest in the end it be our sorrow to utter the great Cardinal's great lament.

Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, He would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies,

—naked to the enemies of pride, greed, ambition, and egoism. As we revere and serve our Queen, shall we not also revere and serve our God, rendering to all their due? You remember how the ideal knight, by personal intercourse with, and influence over, and encouragement of his companion knights, declared.

I made them lay their hands in mine and swear
To reverence their King, as if he were
Their conscience, and their conscience as their King.
To break the heathen, and uphold the Christ,
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs,
To speak no slander, no, nor listen to it,
To honour his own word as if his God's,
To lead sweet lives in purest chastity,
Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought, and amiable words,
And courtliness,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man.

Such is our duty to our God and our Queen,
in whose hands we have laid our hands in promise of service, obedience, devotion, and love.

May all love,—

The love of all her sons encompass her,
The love of all her daughters cherish her,
The love of all her people comfort her.

As Samuel said of Saul, I say to you of Victoria the Good, "See ye her whom the Lord hath chosen," . . . and all the people shouted and said "God save the Queen."

The sermon, with its eloquent periods, its religious fervour and patriotism, and its marked appropriateness to the unique occasion, must have stirred the hearts of all who heard it.

After the sermon the following special hymn was sung, during which the offertory, which was for the organ restoration fund, was collected:—

To Thee, O God, be praise,
Sole Source of every blessing;
To Thee we come to-day,
Thy watchful care confessing:
A nation's thanks we bring,
A people's heartfelt praise,
For Queen Victoria's reign,
Her Heaven-sent length of days.

By Thee alone she rules,
Thine is the Arm which strengthens;
Her reign vouchsafe to guide,
As day by day it lengthens;
Still may her people's hearts
In prayer surround her throne—
Her Tower of strength, her Shield,
The Lord of Hosts alone.

O King supreme, endow
This nation with Thy blessing;
Our Queen preserve in peace,
Her people's love possessing;

And may Thy Holy Church
Fresh triumphs win for Thee,
Till o'er this English realm,
The Cross triumphant be

Great God of nations, hear,
Thou Majesty tremendous;
All needful blessings give,
Defence and succour send us;
So shall we praise Thy Name,
Thy faithfulness adore—
The God our fathers served
Our God forevermore. Amen.

After the prayer for unity the benediction was pronounced, and the Governor's procession then left the Cathedral in the same order as at its arrival, the Volunteers again lining the passage.

SERVICE AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

A special thanksgiving service in connection with the Diamond Jubilee took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday and was conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Piazzoli, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Martinet and Gabardi. The Rev. Fathers Viganò and Spada acted as masters of ceremonies and conducted the Consuls and naval and military officers to the seats specially reserved for them.

The service, which was very impressive, consisted of Mass, the Te Deum, and the Benediction, and occupied one hour. The church was very tastefully decorated with fresh flowers. The congregation was a large one and filled the entire building.

Amongst those present we noticed the Consuls for Spain, France, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium in their full uniform, the two first-named being also accompanied by their Vice-Consuls. There were also present several English, Spanish and Portuguese naval officers, also in full dress, Mr. J. J. Francis, Dr. Hartigan, and many other well-known residents, a party of Volunteers, the Roman Catholic members of the 1st West Yorks and Royal Artillery, sailors from the British Navy, and a contingent from the Spanish cruiser *Reina Cristina*.

At the conclusion of the service the whole congregation stood up and the choir, consisting mostly of boys from the St. Joseph's College, sang very impressively "God save the Queen."

SERVICE AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

The following is the order of the special service held in the Jewish Synagogue on Sunday, 20th June:—

Psalm C.

The opening of the Hékhal and the reading of "Rama memu Adonai Eloheinu" while the Sepher Torah is being taken to the Tebah.

Special Prayer composed by Mr. S. A. Joseph.

Sermon by Mr. S. A. Joseph.

Text—Prov. XX. v.28: Mercy and truth preserve the king: and his throne is upholden by mercy.

Psalm XXI. verses 1-7, and LXXII.

Prayer for the Queen and Royal Family.

Psalm XXIX. will be read whilst the Sepher Torah is being returned to the Hékhal.

The service will conclude with "Yegdal"

The special prayer was as follows:—

Almighty God, we beseech Thee to hearken unto the prayer and the supplication which we Thy servants make unto Thee to-day and the thanksgiving and praise we offer Thee for all Thy marvellous loving kindness and mercy unto our beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria. This day the Lord hath appointed; we rejoice and are glad in it.

Unto Thee O God we give thanks for having preserved unto us a wise and beneficent ruler full of the spirit of wisdom and understanding whose counsellors and administrators are men of justice and equity, making no distinction between race and race, having one law for rich and poor, for strong and weak, for the native and for him who is a stranger in the land. We thank Thee for Thy great mercy to us in protecting and sustaining her until this day; yea, in all these sixty years. Thou hast upheld her throne with mercy and established her Government with justice. Thou hast extended her dominion from sea to sea and carried her sceptre to the uttermost ends of the earth. Many nations hast Thou brought under her sway and she has been a kind and loving mother unto them all.

O Most High King, hearken, we entreat Thee, unto the prayer that, on behalf of our beloved Queen, we offer to Thee in unison with the other numerous loyal subject-races of her Great Empire, each race in its own tongue and its own way to save her and guard her, and keep her from all manner of harm. Do not forsake her in her old age. Let no evil befall her or hers and remove and keep away all manner of plague and pestilence from her land. Prolong her days in peace, prosperity, and happiness so may all the nations be blessed in her.

O Thou who art mighty on High! Command blessings from Heaven upon her son the Heir Apparent and upon all the members of the Royal Family. Pour Thy great kindness upon them all! Keep them as the apple of the eye, and shelter them under the shadow of Thy wings. Pour Thy spirit upon them and upon their descendants.

O Lord Our God, King of the Universe! Vouchsafe Thy mighty help unto her people this great and glorious British nation to which it is our good fortune to belong! Cause them to be high above all nations "in praise, in good name, in honour."

Pour upon them from on High the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord! May they live for ever and over in peace and safety.

May the words of our mouth and the meditation of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight. O Lord our strength and Redeemer. Amen.

THE PARSEE SERVICE.

A congregation of the members of the Parsee or Zoroastrian community of Hongkong was held on Sunday afternoon at their premises in Elgin Street for the purpose of offering prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria. There was a full gathering and after the usual office for "Jussun" service and other prayers had been gone through a special service for the occasion was held under the auspices of the Trustees of the Zoroastrian Fund of Hongkong Canton, and Macao—Messrs. Mody, Mehta, and Batliwara. The form of prayer and thanksgiving though short is very much to the point and was very impressively pronounced by Mr. Mody. The following is the Prayer:—

O Holy Ahurmazda, our Heavenly Father, we Thy humble servants of the Mazdyasnian faith with heart-felt devotion praise Thy divine goodness and yield Thee unfeigned thanks for the many and signal blessings which Thou hast conferred upon the various peoples of the British Empire through the revered instrumentality of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress Victoria during the sixty years of her glorious and blessed reign. We Thy humble Zoroastrian worshippers, O Holy Creator, again yield Thee hearty thanks that Thou shouldst be pleased to let Thy wisdom be her guide and Thy arm her strength, so that in her the spirit of wisdom and strength, justice, truth, peace, and love flourish in her days to promote the general welfare, unification, and solidarity of her various subjects of all classes and creeds, and with uplifted hands we pray unto Thee O Merciful Mazda, to bestow upon our illustrious Sovereign Thy choicest blessings, to gift her with many years of a happy life resplendent with glory, and to continue her reign, O Holy God, with all honour. We beseech Thee, O Great Almighty, to bestow of Thy bounty upon our beloved ruler the blessings of the annihilation of famine and pestilence in her Indian and other dominions which, through Thy endless grace, favour, and providence, have grown up with the mother country as the Greater Imperial Britain, and to endow in this vast commonwealth the blessings of fruitful peace and plenty; and we supplicate Thee, O Good God, with all our hearts to crown the fulness of her days with the fulness of divine blessings, grace, and love, and receive our humble prayers, O Almighty Mazda, that these and all other Thy gifts may be long continued, and crown her with immortality in the life to come. Listen we pray Thee to this invocation of Thy servants of the Zoroastrian faith in Hongkong and grant us our wishes.—Amen.

The offerings collected after the close of the service will be given to the Zoroastrian Jubilee

Fund started in 1887 for relief to the poor of all nations and creeds.

OTHER SERVICES.

Special services were also held at the Union Church and the Wesleyan-Methodist Chapel.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO THE QUEEN.

The two days' jubiliations were most appropriately commenced on Tuesday morning in the Council Chamber. Here, at ten o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., presided at a special meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils held for the purpose of sending a telegram of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. A detachment of Indian and Chinese constables, under Acting Chief Inspector Mackie, was drawn up on the grass plot in front of Government buildings, and on the arrival of each hon. member at the entrance the constables smartly shouldered arms. The meeting was fixed for ten o'clock, but a quarter of an hour before that time members began to arrive and when, punctually to the minute, His Excellency walked into the Council Chamber all the members were present with the exception of the Hon. T. H. Whitehead. It had been arranged to have a photograph taken of the whole Council sitting and in order to get the best possible focus the camera was placed inside the Governor's private room, the doors of which were thrown open, while the reporters' table was moved from its customary position so that there should be no obstruction of the lens. Two plates were exposed by Mr. R. C. Hurley, but unfortunately the light was rather bad, so the results may not be so satisfactory as the important occasion demanded. Owing to his lateness—he did not arrive until after the Governor had commenced his speech—the Hon. T. H. Whitehead paid the penalty of being left out of the photograph altogether, an omission which will clearly demonstrate to future legislators that the photograph was not taken at question time. With the conclusion of this ceremony commenced the business of the meeting, the proceedings being listened to most attentively by the members and the general public—the general public consisting of four ladies. When His Excellency the Governor rose to move the dispatch of the telegram to the Queen all the members stood in their places, resuming their seats when he had finished. The Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., seconded the resolution in a speech which was, like the Governor's, short and to the point and well delivered.

His EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen of the Executive and Legislative Councils, I have asked you to meet me here this morning in order that I may submit to you a telegram which I propose, with your concurrence, to send to Her Majesty the Queen, through the Secretary of State, humbly yet heartily congratulating Her Majesty upon the completion of the 60th year of Her glorious reign. It is all but impossible to realise the fact that this great commemoration is being observed not only by millions of Her own subjects, but by hundreds of communities which are not subject to Her Majesty's rule. The love and respect entertained for Her Majesty the Queen and Empress are indeed universal, not only on account of her faithful observance of all the obligations of a Constitutional monarch, but on account of her personal qualities. Amongst Her Majesty's colonies, dependencies, and the communities to which I have referred, there is none I am sure more loyal than the colony of Hongkong. If any proof of this statement were needed I would point to the magnificent contribution of \$92,000 which has been made in this colony—\$35,000 of which I am proud to say has been furnished by the Chinese. With the Government grant, the sum subscribed in Hongkong towards the "Record Reign Celebrations" will be upwards of \$184,000, an amount which will not be exceeded even if it is reached by many larger and richer colonies. Though the telegram I am about to read to you may inadequately express our admiration of, and veneration for, the Queen, I am certain you will adopt it, and will authorise me to forward it for Her Majesty's gracious acceptance. The resolution which I have the

honour to move, and which I trust will be seconded by the Senior Unofficial Member, is that the following telegram be sent to Her Majesty:—

"We the Governor, Executive Council, and Legislative Council of Hongkong in Council assembled on this auspicious occasion of national rejoicing and thanksgiving desire on behalf of ourselves and all your other loving subjects in this colony to give expression to our feelings of loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's throne and person. We pray that by the grace of God your glorious reign may be long continued over a peaceful and prosperous Empire." (Applause).

Hon. C. P. CHATER—Your Excellency, I rise with the greatest possible pleasure to second the resolution which you have just proposed, and which irresistibly calls for our sincerest and most ardent approval. In the allotted span of human life, there are few of us who do not experience, sooner or later, some occasion of deep import and momentous intensity, which forces us to realise how powerless, after all, is the whole wealth of language, how poor the whole fervour of imagination, to enable us adequately to express the event of the hour. Sir, there has come to us now an event of that nature, which Her Majesty's subjects the wide world over are celebrating in humble reverence to their God, in loyal devotion to the Crown, and in the hope that their Sovereign may yet for many years be spared to guide and direct in the future as she has in the past the destinies of Her people. Sir, in this far outpost of Her Empire, these feelings of reverence, devotion, and hope are re-echoed in emphatic and no uncertain strain, and, in grateful acknowledgment of the opportunity which time has brought us, it is our privilege to respectfully assure Her Majesty, through you, Her Representative, that the heart of this community is beating to-day with the happiest sentiments of respect, regard, and affection for the person of Our Gracious Queen. (Applause).

THE RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The reception at Government House, which was held by His Excellency the Governor at eleven o'clock, was very largely attended. The visitors commenced to arrive very early, doubtless in order to ensure escape from the rain which ominous black clouds, predicted as imminent, and while waiting for the hour to strike they assembled in the porchway and hall discussing most anxiously the weather prospects. When the rain commenced to fall the general opinion seemed to be that it would not be wet in the afternoon because it was wet in the morning, consoling logic which happily proved correct. Photographers busied themselves in the grounds in front of Government House by taking snap-shots of various arrivals as they walked along the well-trimmed pathway, so there will be no lack of interesting mementos of this auspicious occasion. The reception was held in the ball-room, which was very tastefully decorated with beautiful plants and flowers, and as the visitors arrived they were marshalled up a passage which had been corded off and their names announced by Captain Phillips, A.D.C. His Excellency, during the reception, stood at the top end of the room and on either side of him were the various Consuls, all of whom were in Service dress. Notwithstanding the gloomy aspect out of doors the room presented a very gay appearance, the mingling of the exceedingly pretty dresses of the numerous ladies with the naval, military, and Civil Service uniforms intensely heightening the effect of the whole scene. When it became known in the room that His Excellency the Governor had been decorated with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and that the Hon. C. P. Chater had received the Companionship of the same Order congratulations were showered upon the fortunate and well-deserving recipients.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

The reception over no time was lost in proceeding with what was the most important ceremony of the morning—the presentation of the addresses from the community and the Masons and a tablet from the Chinese. The first address was from the public, and was presented by Hon. C. P. Chater, as Chairman of the Jubilee Committee; the second presentation was of the tablet from the Chinese

community, for whom the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai acted as spokesman; and the next address was from the the Masonic Lodges in Hongkong, which was presented by the Hon. C. P. Chater, the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, who was accompanied by the members of the Grand Lodge and the Masters and Wardens of the Private Lodges in regalia. The addresses were punctuated with warm applause by those present, and on receiving each one His Excellency the Governor, on behalf of Her Majesty, heartily thanked the givers and expressed his intention of forwarding the addresses to the Queen. Just as the mid-day gun was fired the interesting proceedings terminated and everyone went on to the verandahs to watch the firing of a Royal Salute of sixty guns from the men-of-war in the harbour. Rain was falling in torrents and the prospect of a fine afternoon was most dismal indeed. The following are the speeches delivered at the presentation of the Addresses.

THE ADDRESS FROM THE COLONY.

Hon. C. P. CHATER—Your Excellency, upon me, as Chairman elected by the Hongkong Jubilee Committee, which was nominated by you, on behalf of the community, to supervise the commemoration here of the glorious and august event which Her Majesty's subjects are everywhere celebrating to-day, the happy fortune has fallen of tendering to you, as representing the Sovereign of Great Britain, the address which, emanating alike from the loyalty of Her subjects here and the deep reverence of those who claim other nationalities in Hongkong, it is my high privilege to beg of you to accept and forward to England. The address, which I shall ask you to allow me to read, speaks for itself, and wants no words of mine to assure Her Majesty of the heartfelt congratulations of its signatories, or to emphasize the earnest and kindly wishes of all who reside here, secured as they are in their rights and liberties by our laws, and by the wise legislation of the Empire in whose list of Colonies our own name is enrolled, and nothing that I can say can add to the sentiments or more deeply impress the respectful feelings which are to be gathered from the scroll itself. Yet would I desire on this occasion, an occasion never before experienced in the long line of England's monarchs, to briefly allude to the lowlier status of this Island when first it came under the protection of the British Crown. I would point out, Sir, how from an insignificant off-shoot of its parent stem with a constitution undeveloped and untried, it has, for more than half a century now, won its way through good and evil report, and blossomed into the sturdy plant over which you rule to-day. (Applause.) From a colony with crude ideas and unknown capabilities, with tentative laws and obscure position and responsibilities, it has thrashed its course through all doubts and difficulties, through sunshine and through storm, till it has gained the place which it at present holds in the Colonial history of Great Britain. (Applause.) From a rockbound and desolate isle, Hongkong has passed through its childhood and grown to man's estate. Sir, no one who dispassionately reviews the past and seeks to learn the reasons of the advance which Hongkong has made, no one who looks back over the last fifty years with an unbiassed mind and endeavours to find the grounds for our progress, can fail to meet with an answer to his question or doubt what that answer must be. Rights of person and property equal and open to all, whether British-born subjects or not, the beneficial enactments from time to time of the English Parliament and of our local statutes, a sense of security engendered by the presence in the East of a powerful and increasing British fleet, the cantonment here of an Imperial garrison, which is, as we understand, to be yet further augmented, surely these things, with others which could be readily suggested, bring home with irresistible force to even the most unobservant, the fact, the indisputable fact, that the position which this colony has acquired in the entities of the world, and which entitles it to be considered and recognised in even international questions, is due in the main to the flag that flies above us and tells us that we are entitled to its protection and its privileges. (Applause.) That that protection may long continue, that those privileges may long dominate and

pervade this colony, is the wish of us all, and in those eventualities it is not too much to hope that as the years roll on Hongkong will yet more and more gather all that is worth possessing in the higher and better sense and reflect a brighter lustre, if only as one of the lesser lights, in the diadem of England's Queen. (Applause.) I will now, with your permission, read the address to Her Majesty from the Colony:—

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

The undersigned, Residents of Hongkong, of all races and of all classes, subjects of Foreign States dwelling in this Colony as well as the subjects of Your Majesty, desire most respectfully to tender to Your Majesty on this the sixtieth anniversary of your accession to the Throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland their heartfelt congratulation and good wishes, and they pray that Your Majesty may long continue in health and happiness to reign over the vast empire that, under Your Majesty's guidance and care, has during the last sixty years grown so exceedingly great in size, in population, and in wealth.

Hongkong as a British Colony has known no other Sovereign than Your Majesty. It was added to your empire before Your Majesty had been many years upon the throne. It was then a barren island, to-day it is the site of a prosperous city, by your gracious permission called after Your Majesty; it is a fortress, a naval station, and by no means the least important of the great trading centres in Your Majesty's dominions. For its prosperity and progress it is indebted to the healthy operation of that freedom of commerce which distinguishes Your Majesty's Government from all the Governments of the world and to the constant observance by Your Representatives of those constitutional principles by which Your Majesty has always been guided in your administration of the empire.

Your Majesty's subjects resident in Hongkong yield to none in their devotion and loyalty to Your Majesty's person and throne, in their admiration for the many noble qualities that have enabled you to support for so many years the great burden of the Empire, and in their love for the woman and the Queen whose virtues have adorned the palace and sustained the throne and whose sympathy with sorrow and suffering has been extended to all alike, rich and poor, native and foreign, without distinction of race or creed.

The deep reverence in which Your Majesty is held by your faithful subjects is shared by all the residents of Hongkong of other nationalities. Your virtues, your sorrows, your devotion to duty, and the great example of your life are before the world and have won for Your Majesty the widest recognition and the most profound respect. The Chinese who within Your Majesty's Colony of Hongkong find peace, order, and good government specially desire to express their most respectful concurrence in all the congratulations and in all the professions of admiration with which Your Majesty is greeted on this auspicious occasion from all quarters of your world wide dominions.

His EXCELLENCY—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Jubilee Committee, as the Representative of Her Majesty in this colony, I have the honour to accept the address which you have just read to me. It will give me the greatest satisfaction to forward the document to the Queen, and I am sure that Her Majesty will receive it most graciously. Of the loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects here, and of the loyalty of members of other nationalities to Her Majesty, there can be no doubt. As you have inferred, Sir, Hongkong presents a unique object lesson to the traveller. In sixty years, more or less, Victoria has, from a small fishing village, grown into a city which in some parts might be termed palatial. As I have said elsewhere, it appears to me that the only limit to the still increasing prosperity of Hongkong is the limited area of the colony itself. It has flourished exceedingly under Her Majesty's benign reign for upwards of half-a-century, and the British flag whose protection and privilege its inhabitants have enjoyed will continue

to fly over it till the end of time. (Applause.) I am proud to think, Sir, that at this great commemoration, this great celebration of an event which has never occurred in the long line of England's monarchs, I have the honour to represent in this colony our most gracious and much beloved Queen. (Loud applause.)

THE CHINESE TABLET.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, who was accompanied by a number of the leading Chinese residents, then stepped forward and said—May it please Your Excellency, on behalf of the Chinese community of this colony, and at their special request, I have the distinguished honour of presenting to your Excellency, for your gracious acceptance, a Chinese tablet in token of the profound respect and great admiration the Chinese here resident entertain for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, and for yourself, Sir, who have represented her so worthily here in this colony for the past six years. (Applause.) For over half a century the Chinese in Hongkong have enjoyed the fruits of strong, righteous, and benevolent government, and in the prosperity of this port they have shared largely. Under the British flag they have found perfect protection and liberty and from the Government they have received equal justice and consideration. (Applause.) They feel, therefore, that they owe their happiness and well-being in large measure to the wise rule of a mighty and virtuous Sovereign, and to the liberal and just administration of those of her officers who have represented her abroad—(applause)—and for all the blessings they have received the Chinese are truly and deeply grateful—firstly, to Her Majesty the Queen and secondly, to your Excellency and your predecessors, and they are now desirous of showing their gratitude in taking a prominent part in the general rejoicing throughout the realm, and more particularly by presenting the tablet here to-day. I will ask your Excellency to be so good as to accept this tablet and have it hung up in the Government House as a lasting memorial of the loyalty and gratitude of the Chinese residents of this colony—(applause)—as manifested during the celebration of the completion of the sixty years of Her Majesty's Record Reign. With your permission, Sir, I will read a translation of the Chinese characters that are engraved upon this tablet. It is as follows—"The Chinese community of Hongkong humbly and respectfully present their congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland on the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Glorious reign, and they also wish His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, great joy and happiness. May ten thousand years of continued happiness be thine."

His EXCELLENCY—Dr. Ho Kai and gentlemen, it was only last night I knew that this tablet was to be presented to me. I have, therefore, had no opportunity of knowing what the substance of Dr. Ho Kai's speech would be, and, have had no opportunity of preparing anything like an appropriate reply; but I need hardly assure you I accept this tablet on behalf of Her Majesty most graciously, and I can also assure you that I have been very much struck with the noble manner in which the Chinese have come forward on this great occasion to commemorate the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. (Applause.) So struck have I been that I have telegraphed to the Secretary of State, and I have not the least doubt that he has informed Her Majesty this very morning that the Chinese in this colony, who have been so happy and have been treated with justice—I think Dr. Ho Kai has said by myself and by Her Majesty—this morning Her Majesty will know that the large sum of \$35,000 has been subscribed by the Chinese with the view to celebrate this record reign of Her Majesty. (Applause.) I shall hang this tablet up in Government House as you request, Sir, with much pleasure, and I hope my successors will be as well treated as I have been by the Chinese, and that their period of service may be as happy as mine has been during these six long years. (Applause.)

THE MASONIC ADDRESS.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, District Grand Master, now came forward in company with members of

the District Grand Lodge and the Masters and Wardens of the Private Lodges in regalia and presented the address from the Masonic Lodges in the colony. He said—Your Excellency, with your permission, I now advance as the District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, accompanied by my District Grand Lodge Officers and the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges working under my jurisdiction, together with the Master and Wardens of St. John's Lodge working under the Scottish Constitution, to present from the Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, and Canton Brethren, an address to Her Majesty, and to ask you to receive and forward it for Her Majesty's gracious acceptance. In performing this, to us, most pleasing and grateful duty, I would mention that this address embodies the spontaneous and unanimous good wishes and greetings of the Masonic Institutions which I have named, and that it comes, as it purports to come, from their best and deepest feelings. Sir, though we may not discuss the principles of Masonry, we may yet be permitted to state that it was in the far back vista of by-gone ages when the mind of man was yet fettered by shackles which happily have long been broken, and was struggling, perhaps unconsciously, and perhaps, as it may then have seemed, almost hopelessly, to emancipate itself and take its proper place in civilization, it was then that there were laid the foundations of the Brotherhood which is called to-day Freemasonry. As century after century went by the Order gathered volume and power until it stood in a line with other organisations created to further nature's highest teachings by the amelioration of our fellow men. Amongst the loftiest and most cherished of the precepts inscribed upon the banners of the Craft is now and ever will be the bright Star of Charity, one of the most blessed virtues that the world has ever known, whose pure and shining rays votaries of every faith and sect and creed must honour and respect for all mortal time. Upon this common ground, Sir, we approach the Throne to-day, knowing as all the world knows that Her Majesty's commiserate heart is ever open to the claims of deserving poverty, and ever sympathises with the less happy of the creatures of God whose lives are shadowed by misfortune and distress. Kindly actions bring a reward of their own which is measured by no human standard, and surpasses all human bounds, and they, be they high or lowly, whose acts reflect the gentle and humane sentiments of their hearts, gather for themselves a priceless store, above all earthly rank, riches, or grade. Amongst such as these, as we venture respectfully to say, is enrolled the name of the Queen Empress, to whom we tender the address which I will now, Sir, read:—

Hongkong, 20th June, 1897.

TO HER MAJESTY VICTORIA,
BY THE GRACE OF GOD OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND, QUEEN, DEFENDER OF
THE FAITH, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

YOUR MAJESTY,

Whilst the auspicious hours are yet passing which are commemorating the longest royal reign in England, Your Own, we, Brethren in Your farthest Eastern fortress of British Masonic Institutions, would in reverential esteem join our happiest wishes to those which from the North and the South and the East and the West will be tendered for Your acceptance, and would ask Your Majesty to Graciously receive our congratulations on an incident hitherto never paralleled in the annals of the English Crown. In approaching Your Majesty we remember that we are addressing the Mother of our Grand Master, the most Worshipful the Prince of Wales, and, as such, our hearts go out to You and we send You kindest Greetings from the East.

On the 20th day of June, 1837, Your Majesty ascended the Throne of England, and gathered into Your hands the reins of a realm which, great even then, has under your benign Sceptre developed into one of the mightiest Principalities of the world. When His late Majesty King William the Fourth, a monarch loved and honoured by his subjects, was called by a Voice which was not of the voices of Earth, when You avowed to Your country that the responsibility of administering the Government was imposed upon You so suddenly and at so early a period of Your life that You

should feel Yourself utterly oppressed by the burden were You not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence would give You strength for the performance of it, when those over whom You threw the royal mantle of a Queen in response assured You of their condolence for His Majesty's death and of their attachment to Yourself, when, little more than a child as You then were, yet all hopeful and trusting, You confided in the presence of Your Lords and Commons Your future to the wisdom of Your Parliament and the affection of Your People, when a little later, on the 10th day of February, 1840, Your Own marriage bells rang out Your happy union with Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a union consecrated, if we may humbly say so, by mutual love, and endeared by the sympathy of a Nation, who then could tell that You were predestined in the decrees of the Great Architect of the Universe to accomplish in the cycle of Time a reign not only unattained in mere length of years by any previous Potentate of England but unequalled in its ever broadening, ever beneficial influence upon the races whose willing homage is Yours?

To those who are content to pass a light existence, careless of the signs of the times and heedless of the events that make a world's history, Your reign may offer no ground for reflection, no lesson to learn. But to him whose thoughts rise to a higher horizon, who from the past is glad to draw something of knowledge, something of experience with which to guide his future steps, the record of Your Sovereignty cannot but bring sentiments of the deepest deference and admiration when he contemplates the profound and beneficent changes which have marked Your royal career. Under Your pure and ennobling Ægis Rectitude in Your land has advanced side by side with Freedom, the birth-right now of every Englishman, in Your Peace has ever found a powerful and ready ally, under Your Justice has compelled increased respect for Your laws, and ignoring the accidents of status or caste has sought but to find the truth, under You the rights of person and property have been more and more safeguarded and enforced, and Commerce, the breath of Your People, has been fostered, protected and enlarged, under You Art the beautiful has grown more beautiful, more perfect yet, and Science has revealed depths not only unknown and undreamt of sixty years ago but wondrous and startling to the thinking mind, and under You have been added to their parent flag those vast Possessions and Colonies which, privileged to regard Your Country as their Mother, have been proud to call themselves its children.

But though Destiny has cast Your lot amongst the Rulers of the Earth, though Your regal rights and prerogatives are sacred, to us who are the subjects of many Powers You are more than a Queen, You are a Woman, and in history's as yet unwritten page You will be remembered best by Your tenderest attribute, the gem of sweet compassion. Again and again Your heart has quickened to the call of poor humanity, and You have striven in Your own Woman's way to alleviate the sufferings of the bereaved and the distressed. The touches of Nature are the heritage of all, and own no allegiance but to Nature herself, and they who, like You, invade the domain of misery and want, and try to lift the wretched from themselves, sow with seeds of pity and of love a field whose harvest is immortal grain. Those whose burden You have helped to lighten, those whose weakness You have helped to strengthen, those over whose darkened path You have helped to shed the rays of Hope, those who through pain and travail have realized once more, by Your kindly aid, a belief in Christian Charity—these, even these, You will meet again on that day, the Dawn of Man's eternity, when the Lord shall make up His jewels.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Worshipful District Grand Master, Worshipful Masters and Brethren, as a brother Mason it will afford me much pleasure to forward to Her Majesty the Queen the address which you have just placed in my hands, and which embodies the spontaneous and unanimous good wishes and greetings towards Her Majesty of the Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, and Canton brethren. Her Majesty's sons and grandsons, all, or nearly all, belong to the Craft,

and we may be sure that the Queen is well aware of the fact that the exercise of charity is one of our loftiest and most cherished precepts. We can honestly say—

We are not divided

All one body we,

One in hope, in teaching,

One in charity.

Her Majesty is endeared to all Masons by her personal qualities as a woman and as a mother, and we all who belong to the greatest Empire the world has ever known recognise the fact that she reigns in the hearts of her people in consequence of her deep sympathy with distress, and the unflinching charity that she extends to the humblest of her subjects. Worshipful District Grand, Worshipful Masters, and Brethren, that Her Majesty will graciously accept and fully appreciate this address which emanates from the "best and deepest feelings" of the members of the Masonic Institutions to which you have referred, I am perfectly convinced. (Applause).

PRESENTATION TO THE REGISTRAR

GENERAL.

After the ceremonies at Government House were concluded the Chinese members of the Committee went to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the purpose of presenting a tablet from the Chinese Community to Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary and Registrar General. Mrs. Lockhart and Miss Hancock graced the proceedings with their presence.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, in making the presentation, said—I have been requested by the Chinese community to present this tablet to you, Sir, as Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General of this colony. In your official capacity you have come into contact with Chinese of all classes, and it is only natural that in joining in the general rejoicings they should think of presenting you with something in commemoration of this happy event. They hope that the tablet shall be hung up in the Colonial Secretary's office as a memorial of the loyalty and good feeling of the Chinese to Her Majesty and also to the officials who represent Her Majesty out here. For yourself, personally, the Chinese wish me to express their esteem, and assure you that amongst them you have many sincere friends and admirers.

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART—Dr. Ho Kai and gentlemen, after the eloquent speeches to which we have just had the pleasure of listening at Government House, I do not propose to detain you for any length of time now. It is needless for me to say that I am much gratified by the kindly feeling of the Chinese community which has again prompted them to present me with a tablet in honour of this unique occasion—an occasion which will always be remembered as one of the greatest in the history of Great and Greater Britain. This tablet will serve as a pleasing and lasting memorial of the loyalty of the Chinese residents towards the Queen, whom we all revere so much. I am glad that the Chinese have come forward so readily and have joined so heartily in celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's Reign. You have prospered greatly in this colony under the rule of the Queen and it is therefore only fitting and natural that you should on an unprecedented occasion like the present show your appreciation of Her Majesty's rule, and of the benefits you derive from it. It is gratifying to me to see around me so many friends, who, in presenting me with this tablet, have paid me a very high compliment and have shown their regard for the offices which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon me. I again thank you, gentlemen, most sincerely.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY REVIEW.

The loyal residents of Hongkong were never so suspicious of the weather as they were on Tuesday afternoon, when the grand review of the naval and military forces took place at the Happy Valley. It was really most tantalising in the morning to see the unsympathetic rain falling and to hear the cracks of thunder in the distance, and the question that forced itself into everyone's mind was "Will it be fine for the Review?" At 1.30 the weather cleared and the sun tried in vain to peep from behind the relentless clouds, but they, stuck with most aggravating persistency and during the whole afternoon not a single bright speck of sky

could be seen. But the rain kept off, and that was the main point which made the thousands of eager sightseers supremely happy. The Valley presented a most gay appearance long before 5.15, the time His Excellency the Governor was due to arrive on the ground. The seats in the specially constructed large mat-sheds were all occupied about an hour before the Review commenced and hundreds of people were stationed in the enclosure where a very good view of the ground could be obtained. The grand stand was of course reserved for the choristers and the combined bands and the stands over the new stables were filled with the numerous guests of various clubs and private residents. The decorations were most carefully carried out, the grand stand and the mat-sheds being set off with strings of leaves with here and there a banner, while the long line of Jockey Club stands were gaily decked with flags and banners and drapery, the whole scene being one which did honour to the occasion. His Excellency the Governor, the Consuls, the members of the General Committee, and a number of distinguished ladies were accommodated with seats placed on a raised uncovered platform immediately in front of the grand stand. The arrival of the seamen and the troops was an interesting sight for the huge throng of spectators, amongst whom were thousands of Chinese who lined the unreserved portion of the ground. The allotted positions were soon taken up, the Hongkong Volunteer Corps being on the right of the line and the Asiatic Artillery on the left, and everything was in readiness in good time.

At 5.15 His Excellency the Governor and staff arrived on the ground and on passing the reserved stands he was most enthusiastically cheered. As he took his seat the Royal Standard at the saluting point and the one over the grand stand were unfurled and the combined bands of the West Yorkshire Regiment and Hongkong Regiment played the general salute, the troops coming to the present. Without any loss of time the *feu de joie* was fired and at the end of each seven rounds "God Save the Queen" was played by the bands. The firing of the small arms was exceedingly well done and most effective, being almost as regular as the rapid firing of a Maxim gun. During the *feu de joie* His Excellency Major-General Black stationed himself with his staff officers in the centre of the field and when the last shot had been fired he gave the order, "Take off helmets," and then with a ringing voice he called for three cheers for the Queen. It was most soul-stirring to hear the gallant General's stentorian voice shouting "Hip, Hip, Hip" and the tremendous finishing shout of "Hooray" which proceeded from the throats of the troops and the vast concourse in the enclosure. Those three hearty cheers will live long in the memory of every man on the field and every spectator in the stands. And now came the march past. The ground was in a terribly sodden condition, there being large pools of water on the recreation portion and a deep top dressing of sloppy mud on the race and training courses, over which the troops had to march. These adverse conditions doubtless led the spectators to look forward to rather a straggling march past, but, thanks to effective drilling and superb determination to do well, the march past was an unqualified success and the spectators cheered the men again and again. The brigade was first formed in column, the Asiatic Artillery leading, the return being made without the guns in mass of quarter column. The guns having been taken round into position the troops were formed into two lines of quarter column, the guns leading, and so the Review ended. It was a magnificent sight to see the men keep such perfect dressing on that track of thick mud, and we must heartily congratulate every man on the field for contributing to make the Review the grand success it was. Without wishing to appear in any way partial we should like to say a special word in regard to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. The Volunteers fell in at Head-quarters at 3.45 and a photograph having been taken for the *Hongkong Daily Press* Diamond Jubilee Year Supplement the men formed the order of march and started for the Happy Valley headed by a pipe and drum band, which consisted of various players

in the colony who kindly gave their acceptable services. The music supplied was most welcome and considerably lightened the burden of pulling the guns. Before leaving head-quarters Major Sir John Carrington, Commandant, told the men they were expected to do their best. They did their best and therefore dignified humanity. They maintained a beautiful line on passing the saluting point and the cheers with which the spectators greeted them showed how popular they are. On the return journey the Volunteers were cheered again and again, not the least hearty being those which the officers of the West Yorkshire Regiment accorded them. Before being dismissed the men, at the call of the Commandant, gave three hearty cheers for the Queen.

The following table shows the state of the parade at the Review:—

	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.
West Yorkshire Regiment	14	688
Hongkong Regiment	5	524
Navy and Marines	4	360
H.K. Coy. Royal Artillery	6	225
Royal Artillery	6	155
Royal Engineers	5	114
Hongkong Volunteer Corps	3	107
H.K. Coy. R.E.	—	24
Medical Staff Corps	1	10
Total	48	2,207

THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

The grand wind-up of this historic afternoon at the Happy Valley was one of the most impressive features of the celebrations. When the troops had marched past for the last time they were dispersed and they at once assembled on their markers in front of the grand stand, while the bands of the West Yorkshire Regiment, the Hongkong Regiment, and H.M.S. *Undaunted* took up their positions in the stand, all being ready in a very short time for the great musical performance. Mr. W. G. Bentley, A.R.C.M., the bandmaster of the West Yorkshire Regiment, was the conductor and as he took up his baton everyone uncovered while the chorus of 300 voices sang the hymn "Praise the Lord" to the grand old tune "Austria," which was most beautifully rendered. One of the verses was as follows:—

Praise to Thee for Her, Thy champion,
Whom our hymns to-day proclaim,
One, whose zeal by Thee enlightened
Burns anew with nobler flame;
Keep us true to Her allegiance,
Counting life itself less dear,
Standing firmer, holding faster,
As we see the end draw near.

The Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was next given. This magnificent chorus was very finely rendered indeed and created an impression which will not easily fade. It is rarely that Hongkong residents have an opportunity of listening to such a large and excellent chorus accompanied by such a grand orchestra and the effect produced was most sublime. The bands then played a Fantasia, "Imperial British Tunes," which was specially arranged by Mr. Bentley and dedicated by permission to H.E. the Governor and the community of Hongkong. The selections were:—(1) Rule Britannia; (2) The Maple Leaf for Ever (Canadian); (3) The Minstrel Boy, St. Patrick's Day; (4) Scots wha hae; (5) Men of Harlech; (6) Unfurl the Flag (Australian); (7) Dear, Sweet little Isle of Man; (8) Sin-fa (Hongkong); (9) Auld Lang Syne; (10) GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Bands and Chorus (in harmony).

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen;
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious
Long to reign over us—
God save the Queen.

Female voices only (in unison).

Thou Who for threescore years
In sunshine, cloud, and tears
Hast kept our Queen:
Still be her Guide and Stay,
Thro' life's uncertain way
Till dawn the perfect day:
God bless our Queen.

Male voices only (in unison).

God, hear our nation's prayer,
Safe in thy loving care

Guard Thou our Queen.
Ruler of Earth and Sea,
Through all Eternity,
In one blest Jubilee
Keep Thou our Queen.

The whole assembly, including soldiers and sailors (in unison).

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour
Long may she reign;
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice—
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"God Save the Queen" was listened to most reverently and with feelings of deep emotion; for the words were a fervent prayer which came deeply from the heart of everyone present. And when the last verse was sung by the whole assembly, including soldiers and sailors, one had that indescribable feeling which one experiences only on occasions of great solemnity or great public rejoicing, and when the last word had been sung there was a hushed silence for a moment and then burst forth from this loyal throng loud ringing cheers which made the heart glad. The loyal people had done honour to their noble Queen.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Aided in so excellent a manner by Nature the people of Hongkong can make a truly marvellous night display with lamps and lanterns. The sloping hills could not be more advantageously contoured for illuminations, and wherever the spectator went on Tuesday night, whether it was on shore or water, his eye gazed upon a veritable City of Dazzling Light. To give a word picture of the scene would convey no adequate idea to the stranger of how boldly magnificent was the sight. It was a huge panorama of brilliancy too powerful, too striking, and too rich to be all seen at one comprehensive view even from the harbour, and in giving details of the various illuminations we are afraid many of them will be overlooked, so vast was the number and so short was the time to fittingly observe everything. We will commence from the Praya Reclamation office, which presented a most charming appearance. Its smallness of stature increased the picturesqueness of the many beautiful lanterns which outlined the building and made it one of the most fairy-like sights. The City Hall stood out in majestic style, and was a most conspicuous object of interest. Thousands of vari-coloured lamps outlined the building and gave it a noble aspect. The new Hongkong Club was exceedingly pretty, the illuminations consisting of a tremendous number of red and white lanterns with a magnificent star over the main entrance. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was vividly illuminated on three sides, about seven thousand lamps being used for the purpose. The frontage on the Queen's Road side was exceedingly gay, the supporting pillars being wreathed with beautiful lanterns, which were a most pleasing set off to the perpendicular and horizontal strings of lanterns illuminating the front generally. Over the entrance door were a lion and a unicorn brilliantly lighted, and close by were the words "Diamond Jubilee. God Save the Queen." The frontage on the Praya displayed to great advantage the Bank's flag, surmounted by a Crown between "V. R." and a diamond underneath. Messrs. Siemssen & Co. hit upon a very happy idea. The number of their windows exactly corresponds with the number of letters in "Diamond Jubilee," and these words were so well lighted with red lanterns cut out in white that they looked like beautiful puffed silk. The Hongkong Wharf and Godown Company's Offices and the offices of the occupiers of the upper floors were illuminated with red lanterns, which were most effectively displayed. Messrs. Shewan & Co. had their blue and white flag displayed with lanterns, its large dimensions giving it a most striking appearance. The illuminations of Messrs. Sassoon, Sons, & Co. were very handsome, as also were those at the offices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Crossing the street for the moment we come to the Queen's Statue which was outlined with electric lights, the arches also being hung with them, while the bottom step was illuminated with festoons of Japanese lanterns. The statue presented a most beautiful appearance and was one of the best of the sights. Resuming the journey along the Praya Messrs.

Arnold Karberg's office was observed, and here the St. George's flag was shown constructed of hundreds of lamps. Messrs. Blackhead and Co., Messrs. Melchers and Co., agents for the North German Lloyd, and the Hongkong Hotel also hung out lanterns which had a very pretty effect. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s office received attention on both sides and looked very well indeed. Fronting the Praya was the house flag with the St. Andrew's cross prominent, and "Ewo" underneath. The Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers gave a very fine display of coloured lanterns. The P. and O. office was exceedingly brilliant. In addition to a huge gas lighted star and the outlining of the building with lanterns, the Company's flag was shown in colours with great success and the effect was exceedingly pretty. Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. exhibited three gas lighted stars with 1837 and 1897 on either side. Several of the Chinese hongs on the Praya were also finely illuminated with lanterns. The Central Market was a very pretty sight. Over six hundred electric lamps outlined the building, and a crown in the centre, composed of 230 lamps, was very dazzling, as also were the letters "V.R." The Harbour Master's office was most appropriately illuminated. There was an anchor with "H" and "O" on each sidelighted by Japanese lanterns and the flagstaff was also similarly treated, while a diamond between 1837 and 1897 added considerably to the picture. The Sailors' Home also displayed an anchor, with V.R., a star, and a line of horizontal jets. Returning to town by way of Queen's Road one could not help being struck with the enthusiastic way in which the Chinese co-operated with the Europeans in making a grand display. Not only hongs but many of the private houses and some of the poorer class of houses, too, displayed lamps and lanterns and flags, while the many triumphal arches which were erected by the Chinese looked very quaint and showy. The Stag Hotel was well lighted by a number of lanterns. Messrs. Watkins and Co.'s shop looked very picturesque indeed, while the shops on the other side also made a gallant display. Messrs. Watson and Co. were most lavish in the consumption of gas and their illuminations were exceedingly fine. They showed four large stars, three crowns, two V's, two R's, one small star, and two triangles as well as a large number of flags and banners which projected from the various windows. The Steamboat Company's offices and the offices of Messrs. Heuermann and Herbst were very handsomely illuminated. The Clock Tower next commands attention. This ugly, awkwardly-pitched structure now looked most charming, 3,500 fairy lamps having effected a wonderful and pleasing metamorphosis. Not only was the Tower outlined but festoons of lanterns stretched from the building to the Post Office and Hotel, the whole scene being heightened by the string of coloured lanterns on each side of Pedder Street. Many offices between the Tower and Ice House Street were gaily illuminated, Messrs. Kruse and Co. looking particularly brilliant. The establishment of Messrs. Gande, Price & Co. was draped in red, white, and blue bunting; portraits of the Queen, Royal Family, etc., were displayed, draped with flags, and there were shields and other devices and at night the whole front was illuminated with various coloured Japanese lanterns. The premises of Messrs. A. Chee and Co. were very handsomely illuminated with a large number of well placed coloured lanterns. Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.'s offices showed the motto "Queen of Queens" and Thomas's Grill Rooms were ablaze with light, while the New Victoria Hotel received special attention. Here Mr. W. Farmer had brought his artistic skill to bear on the illuminations, which were without doubt most brilliant. "Sixty years she has reigned" was the sentence which was strikingly shown in fire. There was in addition a portrait of Her Majesty and lamps were also hung across the street and fixed to trees. The Peruvian Consulate on the upper floor of the hotel was handsomely decorated with lanterns and flags, and so were the other offices in the building. The Chartered Bank displayed some exceedingly pretty lamps, which were very effective in outlining the building.

Deviating from a straight course we will now take various places as they occur to us. At the Royal Engineers' barracks great care and skill were exercised by the men in having a most artistic display. At the entrance a sappers' bridge was erected and on the top and underneath were mines, boats, divers, and various other specialties confined to this important branch of the service, while sand bags were placed in the rear and the windows of the barracks displayed innumerable lanterns with the words "God save our Queen." The electric light was lavishly used and the whole scene was admirably suitable for the occasion. Messrs. Noronha and Co.'s premises were handsomely illuminated and the German Club was also bright with fiery gas jets, crowns, and stars. Mr. Chan Shui, Messrs. Douglas Lapraik's compradore, had his house in D'Aguilar Street illuminated with many lanterns. The residence of Hon. E. R. Belilos was brilliantly illuminated with gas. There was a long horizontal pipe with 360 rose jets, a "V. R." a Crown, 1837, 1897, and "Long Live Victoria." "Duart," the Portuguese Consul's residence, was very prettily illuminated with gas and lanterns, and the Portuguese Club also looked exceedingly well. The On Tai Insurance Office had a crown with "D. J.," the Austrian Consul exhibited a crown with "Long Live the Queen" in brilliant lights, Messrs. Rozario and Co., of Mosque Terrace, showed a large star with "V. R.," Mr. M. da Souza, of Fair View, West Point, 2 stars and 1837 and 1897; Mr. J. M. Machado, of Arbutnot Road, a "V. R." and "LX." The Spanish Consulate looked very pretty indeed with a "V. R." and 336 gas jets. The interior of a large mat-shed on the site of the old P. and O. wharf at West Point, was brilliantly lighted by gas, the whole of the fittings being loaned by the Gas Company. The Victoria Recreation Club was decorated with flags and lanterns and looked very well. The Magistracy, the Government Civil Hospital, and Victoria College showed an abundance of pretty lanterns. The Staff & Departmental Sergeants' mess, the smallest mess in the garrison, made a capital display. The building was covered with bunting, the balconies were all draped with English flags, and from the roof floated the Royal Standard, while on a line stretched across the road floated a similar flag and the Brazilian Standard. The building was profusely decorated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and a very good feature of the display was a transparency of Her Majesty admirably copied from the well known oil painting that forms the principal picture of the mess.

Looking up the hill, Government House could be seen in full blaze, hundreds of lamps being used for the purpose of illuminating the side of the house facing the harbour. A crown of electric light with "V. R." looked very brilliant indeed. The Royal Artillery Officers' Mess was appropriately illuminated with a lighted crown and cannon, while the Royal Engineers' Mess looked very fine indeed. The houses in Queen's Gardens, tenanted by Mr. W. Danby, Dr. Stedman, Mr. A. J. David, and others were very pretty. College Gardens presented a gay appearance with many well lighted Japanese lanterns. The terrace belonging to the Spanish Procuration was also very handsomely illuminated, the chief feature being "God Save the Queen" in letters formed of white lanterns. St. Joseph's College was very interesting to the sightseer, "God Bless our Queen" being shown in a long row of brilliant lights surrounded by a red cross. Mr. Ritchie's Peak residence, "Brockhurst," was very finely illuminated and in its bright loneliness formed a particular object of interest.

The harbour illuminations were on a grand scale. All the ships made a capital display and much time and care must have been spent in making the elaborate preparations, some of the illuminations being really surprising in their brilliancy. The men-of-war looked exceedingly well, showing hundreds of brilliant electric lights. Nearly all the merchant vessels were entirely outlined with lanterns, the effect being exceedingly pretty, and the ships looking like so many suspended fairy castles. It is impossible to particularize the various vessels, however much we would like to do so, for the simple reason that we could not unfor-

tunately pick them all out. The crews, however, may rest assured that the public were delighted with what they saw and expressed unbounded praise with the magnificence of the spectacle afloat. No end of beautiful rockets were fired off, but unfortunately the low hanging clouds of Tuesday night resulted in many of the fireworks being lost in the mist. But there was compensation even in this, for the effect of the sudden burst of light in the darkness as the rockets exploded was exceedingly pretty. Among the harbour illuminations might be included the Tsimshatsui Police Station, which was most effectively illuminated and from the Hongkong shore it seemed, by its elevation, to be situated right back on the far distant hills. The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises also presented a very beautiful aspect from the harbour, there being strings of lanterns stretching from one end of the building to the other, as well as other effective illuminations. There is no doubt that the harbour illuminations made a most magnificent sight, thanks to the presence of so many fine vessels in the harbour at the time, and the spectacle was one which will not be easily effaced from the people's memory.

THE STEAM-LAUNCH AND FISHBOAT PROCESSION.

The feature that had been looked forward to with most interest on Tuesday was the steam-launch and fish-boat procession, which was under the direction of the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., and Captain Ramsey, R.N. If the expectations that had been formed were not fully realised it was only because too much attention had been bestowed upon the brilliancy of the illuminations of the lines of cargo-boats between which the procession passed. These were so bright and continuous that the launches as they slowly steamed up the course in line ahead did not forcibly strike the eye of the observer, but had rather to be watched for. When massed together for the start, however, their illuminations were more effective and formed a very pretty spectacle, and this was still more the case at the close, when the launches wheeled up in line abreast bows on to the Praya, a movement that was neatly executed. The final screeching of their whistles as they dispersed formed a fanfare of a novel, effective, and not inappropriate character.

The fish-boats that followed the launches were towed in strings of three and four, each boat carrying enormous fish lanterns, that is, lanterns made in the form of fish and illuminated by candles. To most of the Europeans who witnessed it the sight was new and interesting and to the Chinese it appeared to afford much delight.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

The following are copies of telegrams despatched to London during the day:—

THE JUBILEE COMMITTEE.

"The subjects of Her Majesty and all other residents in Hongkong respectfully tender to the Queen Empress their heartfelt congratulations on the completion of the sixtieth year of her Glorious Reign and humbly pray that Almighty God may long spare Her Majesty to rule over her loyal and affectionate people.—CHATER, Chairman Jubilee Committee."

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

"The Saint Andrew's Society of Hongkong beg leave at this time of national rejoicing and thanksgiving to express their loyalty and devotion to the Queen and earnestly pray that Her Majesty may long continue to reign over a happy and United Empire.—STEWART LOCKHART, President."

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD.

"CHAPELRIE, London.—Following forwarded. The Masonic Brotherhood in Hongkong and South China of many nationalities tender in reverent respect their profound congratulations and pray that the Great Architect of the Universe may reserve to the fullness of time the gracious monarch who for over sixty years has Governed Great Britain and Great Britain's possessions with her wise and beneficent rule. Chater, District Grand Master.—ROBINSON."

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The following is a copy of the telegram which His Excellency the Governor received on Tuesday evening:—"FROM MY HEART I THANK MY BELOVED PEOPLE. MAY GOD BLESS THEM.—VICTORIA."

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The following reply was sent by the Governor:—"To Her Majesty the Queen, Buckingham Palace. May it please Your Majesty, I have had the honour to receive your Majesty's most gracious message and shall at once publish it for the information of this loyal community of Hongkong. I can assure your Majesty that the greatest respect and veneration for your Majesty is entertained by the people of this colony, and that the completion of the sixtieth year of your Majesty's Glorious Reign is being celebrated here most worthily and with universal enthusiasm. ROBINSON, Governor. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1897."

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The weather was really delightful on Wednesday and a better Hongkong June day could not have been wished for. The sun blazed forth unobstructed, its intense heat being most pleasantly toned down by a bracing easterly breeze which put everyone into the best of spirits. It was an ideal day for out-of-door functions and two most important ones were fixed to take place. The first was the laying of the memorial stone of the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children by His Excellency the Governor at ten o'clock in the morning. The hospital will be situated in very pleasant surroundings, the well wooded hill at the back of the site, the western outlook to the harbour, and the close proximity of the well-built nurses' quarters to the west and the Government Civil Hospital to the north, forming on the whole a pleasing view. A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the ceremony, amongst them being, in addition to His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Major-General Black, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Hon. W. M. Goodman, Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. F. H. May, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. E. R. Belilios, Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Hon. Ho Kai, Hon. Wei Yuk, Commodore Holland, Colonel O'Gorman, Colonel Elsdale, Captain Phillips, A.D.C. to the Governor, Captain Long, A.D.C. to the General, Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Rev. W. Musson, Mrs. Lockhart, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Hancock, Mrs. Belilios, Mrs. May, Mrs. Mehta, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Braidwood, Mrs. Duggan, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Bell, Dr. Wright, Mr. R. M. Gray, Mr. J. J. Francois, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. D. R. Crawford, Mr. Mody, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. G. Piercy, Dr. Wright, Mr. W. Danby, Mr. G. C. Cox, Mr. Braidwood, Mr. Tntcher, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. Duggan. His Excellency the Governor and suite were escorted to the site by a body of mounted Sikh policemen and on reaching the temporary mat-shed which had been erected the Hon. C. P. Chater, Chairman of the Committee, and the Hon. W. Chatham, briefly explained what was proposed to be the outline of the new building. After this explanation the Hon. C. P. Chater presented His Excellency with the trowel and mallet and asked him to lay the stone. The trowel is of handsomely carved silver with an ivory handle and the inscription reads as follows:—"Presented to H.E. Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., by the Committee, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, to be erected in commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1897." The mallet is of solid ivory on which is engraved His Excellency's crest. Both the trowel and mallet are the gifts of the Hon. C. P. Chater. The stone bears the following inscription:—

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This Stone was laid by
H.E. SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
Governor.

To Commemorate the Completion of the Sixtieth Year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

22nd June, 1897.

In asking His Excellency the Governor to lay the stone the Hon. C. P. CHATER said—Your Excellency, as Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, a very pleasant duty has fallen to my lot on this notable day. I have to ask your acceptance of this mallet and trowel, and with them I beg you will lay the foundation stone of the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children. I shall subsequently pray your Excellency to lay a stone to mark the commencement of the Victoria Road. These two works have been selected, out of numerous projects and after much consideration, to commemorate the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's long and glorious reign, the longest reign in English History, the one most pregnant with progress and prosperity. Ten years ago we celebrated the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, but at that time it was still surpassed, in point of years, by those of two of her royal predecessors. To-day we rejoice in the fact that the reign of Queen Victoria has excelled in duration even that of her venerable grandfather George III., while it immeasurably transcends it in importance both for the nation and the sovereign. It is right and fitting therefore that we should regard this as the reddest of red letter days, not only in the history of Great Britain, but also of that of the Greater Britain on which the sun never sets, and of which this rocky isle forms one of the sentinel out-posts. The subjects of Her Majesty here gathered—and they embrace almost every race and creed—and the sojourners within our gates (friends of all nationalities) have joined most heartily together to do honour to the gracious Lady who for so great a span of years has swayed the sceptre of a mighty Empire with a tact and wisdom never surpassed in the history of mankind. (Applause.) We have resolved, not only to make the anniversary memorable by the jubiliations of the people and the fêtes to be held, but we have, to the best of our ability as a community, determined to perpetuate the Jubilee by permanent memorials which will remain, in all the years to come, to attest our glad appreciation of an unparalleled event and an incomparable reign. (Applause.) I will now, with your Excellency's permission, very briefly refer to the circumstances which led to the choice of a Hospital for Women and Children and a Road round the Island as the permanent memorials of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. As you are aware, the Committee had a variety of proposals to consider, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to ascertain, as far as practicable, the wishes of the community. This was done very thoroughly, and it was found that opinion was nearly divided in favour of the establishment of the Hospital and construction of the Road. The funds likely to be subscribed were not then expected to prove sufficient to permit of both projects being undertaken at once, but by Your Excellency coming forward and promising to help with an amount equal to the sum subscribed by the general public, then estimated at about \$50,000, and engaging to carry on the Hospital in conjunction with the Civil Hospital, this difficulty was entirely and successfully surmounted. (Applause.) I am proud to say, your Excellency, that our estimate of the total subscription has been greatly exceeded; it has indeed, thanks to our worthy and energetic Honorary Treasurer—(applause)—and indefatigable Hon. Secretary—(applause)—assisted by Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, who worked most strenuously amongst the Chinese, been nearly doubled, the amount contributed by the whole community—British and Foreign and the Chinese—being upwards of ninety thousand dollars. (Applause.) To this fund the residents of every nationality have subscribed ungrudgingly, everyone giving what he could afford, and when the form of the memorial was decided, the advocates of other schemes were as unanimous in the movement as the rest. (Applause.) The colonists have responded nobly to the call; they have proved themselves equal to the occasion; and, cosmopolitan as the population undoubtedly is, it has shown itself heartily loyal and sympathetically British in its determination—(ap-

plause)—to adequately honour our Queen and maintain the credit of the colony for liberality and good feeling. (Applause.) I now beg to call upon your Excellency to lay the foundation stone of an institution which will, we hope, always worthily fulfil the benevolent object which Her Majesty has so much at heart.

His EXCELLENCY—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Jubilee Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I consider myself very fortunate in being the representative of Her Majesty in this colony upon the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. The Queen at this hour rules over a more numerous people than that of any monarch on the globe. With Her Majesty the old Spanish boast is true—"On her dominions the sun never sets." The most illustrious attribute of Her unexampled empire is that its principle is benevolence. Its spirit is at once "Glory to God and goodwill towards men." (Applause.) We all honour and love Her Majesty not simply as Queen and Empress, but on account, amongst other things, of her personal qualities, and especially of her deep sympathy with distress of all kinds and of the "gift of charity" with which God has so plentifully endowed her. (Applause.) In laying this foundation stone, I am laying the first stone of an institution which will heartily commend itself to Her Majesty. On this site will soon be erected a Hospital for Women and Children to be known as the Victoria Hospital. It would have been impossible to have devoted money to a better object, or to one which I believe would have been more in accordance with Her Majesty's wishes could she have been consulted. (Applause.) God grant that this Hospital, and the institution for training nurses which will be combined with it, may in the future be a blessing to many women and children in the colony, and that it may be the means of alleviating much sorrow, pain, and sickness amongst those for whom its ministrations are intended. God save the Queen! (Loud Applause.)

The Hon. W. CHATHAM, Acting Director of Public Works, then placed a glass bottle containing the local papers and coins in the stone, and the mortar having been spread the stone was lowered. His Excellency tapped it with the mallet and said—I pronounce this stone to be well and truly laid.

The Rev. R. F. COBBOLD then offered up the following prayer.—O Lord God Almighty, who hast taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing worth, we thank Thee that Thou hast put it into the heart of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria always to sympathise with the suffering, and to encourage the art of nursing; we thank Thee also that Thou hast put into the minds of other Thy servants to found this Hospital for Women and Children, and this institution for the training of nurses. We pray that of Thy great goodness, Thou wilt so bless this our work, that all who suffer here may, by thy power, be mercifully relieved; that those who teach may impart to others a knowledge of thy wonderful works; and that those who are trained to nurse the sick may learn to labour in love for the relief of those who suffer and for the Glory of thy Holy Name; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Hon. C. P. CHATER called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen; they were vigorously given and the company then dispersed.

THE ROAD ROUND THE ISLAND.

On leaving the site of the new Hospital for Women and Children His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Major-General Black, and the Committee proceeded to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Wharf at West Point, where they embarked on a launch to be present at the laying of the stone to commemorate the commencement of the Victoria Road, while subscribers embarked on board the *Heungshan*, which was kindly lent for the occasion by the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company. The Committee's launch arrived at the specially constructed jetty leading to the stone at eleven o'clock, but it was a long time before the steamer hove in sight. It was suggested by one member of the Committee that the *Heungshan* had gone round the island in order to give the subscribers a pleasant sea trip, while a gallant gentleman on the

launch hinted that refreshments, which the hard-working Committee now sorely felt the want of, had something to do with the delay. However, the steamer was at length sighted, but there was no unseemly hurry to get to the temporary jetty, for instead of proceeding straight to the spot she careered round Green Island and then stopped about fifty yards from the jetty. This little trip was no doubt well enjoyed by the numerous subscribers who took advantage of the Committee's thoughtful hospitality and the Committee did not, we dare say, mind the rather tedious wait in the launch. On the arrival of the steamer the Committee left the launch and the ceremony of laying the stone was at once proceeded with. A covered mat-shed, over which the Union Jack was flying, sheltered those present from the rays of the sun. The announcement by the Governor of the receipt of the Queen's loving message was received with loud and prolonged applause, and when His Excellency had laid the stone ringing cheers were given for Her Majesty and more cheers for the Governor. The trowel used on this occasion was presented by the Jubilee Committee on behalf of the community. It is of very finely carved silver, with an ebony, silver mounted handle. The following is the inscription upon it: "Presented to H. E. Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., by the Jubilee Committee, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone to mark the commencement of the Victoria Road, to be constructed in commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Hongkong, 23 June, 1897." The mallet is of ebony, silver mounted, and a small silver plate bears His Excellency the Governor's crest. The stone bears the following inscription:—

VICTORIA ROAD.

This Stone was laid by

H.E. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.,
Governor,

To Commemorate the Completion of the 60th
Year of the Reign of
Her Most Gracious Majesty
Queen Victoria.

23rd June, 1897.

We might here mention that the stone for the Hospital, as well as the one for the Victoria Road, were presented by Mr. Chan A Tong, the well-known local contractor. The stones, which are of granite, are very valuable and Mr. Chan A Tong spared no pains in elaborately preparing them. The stone for the road weighs one and a half tons and after it had been laid His Excellency shook hands with the donor and, on behalf of the Queen, thanked him for his gifts. As at the former ceremony, the Hon. W. Chatham placed a bottle containing the local papers and coins in the stone.

In asking His Excellency the Governor to lay the stone Hon. C. P. CHATER said—Your Excellency, I have now the pleasure, on behalf of the Committee, to beg your acceptance from the colony of this mallet and trowel, and to ask you to use them in laying the first stone of the Victoria Road. I have already, at another place, gone into the history of this road, which is to be one of the memorials of Her Majesty's Sixtieth year of Sovereignty over the British Empire, so I do not propose to detain you long, but simply to mention that the sum subscribed being so largely in excess of the amount expected, I would propose to your Excellency that, instead of making a commencement of the road at Kennedytown only, you should authorize its commencement at both ends, that is to say, simultaneously at Kennedytown and at Sai Wan. (Applause). The money in hand will amply justify such a step, and by adopting this course there will be a prospect of most of the subscribers to the Road being enabled to make use of it within a reasonable time. (Applause). With these few remarks I will ask your Excellency to lay the stone. (Applause.)

His EXCELLENCY—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Jubilee Committee, I have great pleasure in accepting this trowel and mallet, and I shall add them to my interesting collection of mementoes, and I assure you I appreciate them very highly as they are connected with the great commemoration we celebrate to-day. (Applause.) I quite concur with the suggestion

you have made as to the commencement of the road at both ends, and I am very glad indeed that the suggestion has come from you, and I will give orders that that suggestion be carried out. (Applause.) It may interest you to know that last night I received a message from our beloved Queen in these very touching words:—"From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them." (Loud Applause.)

His Excellency then laid the stone and said—I pronounce this, the first stone of the Victoria Road, to be well and truly laid.

The whole company present then boarded the *Keungshan*, where most welcome refreshments were provided by Madar and Farmer, who well maintained their high reputation as first-class caterers. The steamer made a short and very pleasant trip in the waters of the colony and returned to the Canton Wharf in good time for tiffin.

THE JUBILEE GYMKHANA.

The Jubilee Gymkhana was the next event on the official programme, but unfortunately and to the disappointment of thousands of people who were present on the ground at a very early hour in the afternoon the meeting was postponed on account of the bad condition of the course.

WEDNESDAY'S ILLUMINATIONS.

Wednesday night's illuminations were exceptionally grand, although, owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, the Government buildings were not illuminated. In one or two instances alterations in devices were made, the most striking being at the P. and O. Company's Office, where the flag of the previous night was supplanted by the letters "P. & O.", while the strings of red lamps from the top of the flag staff to the roof made a very pretty sight. The West Yorkshire Regiment Officers' Mess was really like a fairy's garden. Chinese lanterns outlined the building and they were also dotted about the garden. On this night the band played many excellent selections of music, which were listened to by throngs of people.

THE EXHIBITION OF CURIOS AT THE CITY HALL.

During the two days an exceptionally good exhibition of Chinese curios was held at the City Hall. It was a pleasant surprise to see the great interest the swarms of Chinese took in the large number of exhibits. The curios were exhibited in St. George's and St. Andrew's Halls and the small room adjoining, and the selling price or the estimated value was marked on each article. The curios, which were kindly lent for the occasion by private Chinese residents and curio dealers, were for the most part very rare and valuable, some apparently insignificant articles being labelled at extraordinarily high prices. The holding of this exhibition was a very thoughtful step on the part of the Committee, as it afforded much interest not only to thousands of Chinese but also to many Europeans.

THE FLOWER SHOW AT WEST POINT.

The large and most elaborately constructed mat-shed at West Point, where the Chinese flower show was held during the two days, was at all times crowded with interested visitors. The show was decidedly instructive and in many ways distinctly novel, the extraordinary devices formed by a large number of the plants being altogether unique and something which the ordinary English horticulturist would probably not dream of. There were tree tigers, tree men, tree junks, tree serpents, tree animals, unknown to the zoological world, and other eccentric objects of questionable descent. The show was a great success and gave amusement to thousands.

THE NON-ILLUMINATION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ON WEDNESDAY.

To an inquiry addressed to the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart in his dual capacity of Colonial Secretary and Hon. Secretary of the Jubilee Committee we have received the following reply:—

Hongkong, Colonial Secretary's Office,
25th June, 1897.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Government buildings were not illuminated on Wednesday evening, because it was under-

stood that the general illuminations on land and water were to be confined to the 22nd June.

In this connection I would refer you to the notice issued by the Jubilee Committee on the 17th May, a copy of which I attach, and to the following paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 17th May:—"The Jubilee Committee invite a general illumination of the City and the Harbour on the 22nd June."

In the official programme published by the Jubilee Committee the illuminations are described as follows:—

Tuesday, 22nd June—9 p.m. Fireworks and general illuminations including a procession of illuminated boats and launches.

Wednesday, 23rd June—9 p.m. Illuminations and fireworks.

In conclusion I am to state that His Excellency the Governor very much regrets that there should have been any misunderstanding with regard to this matter and that any disappointment should have been caused.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

"The Jubilee Committee have the honour to invite a general illumination of the City and of the harbour and its shipping on the occasion of the celebrations to be held in commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

"The illuminations on land and water (including the procession of boats) will take place on the evening of the 22nd June, commencing at 9 p.m.

"J. H. STEWART LOCKHART.
"Hon. Secretary.

"Hongkong, 17th May, 1897."

With reference to the above, the non-illumination of the Government buildings was most unfortunate, and, we feel constrained to say, blameworthy. When the arrangements for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee began to be discussed one of the leading ideas was that in the middle of the rainy season illuminations were altogether out of the question. Gradually this idea became modified and illuminations for one night were included in the programme, in the hope that the weather might perchance prove favourable, and, as time went on, the enthusiasm grew, and not only did the general subscription list fill up to a quite unexpected amount, but the community determined to risk the weather and make arrangements for a good two days' show in the way of illuminations. Unfortunately the original resolution of the Jubilee Committee referred to by Mr. Lockhart was never formally reconsidered, and that the Government did not illuminate on Wednesday was simply a matter of red tape and want of consideration and knowledge of what was going on amongst the community. But even at the eleventh hour, when it was seen that the illuminations on Wednesday were going to be fairly general, the Government might have given its co-operation. Moreover, the expectation of the public that the illuminations would be as complete on Wednesday as on Tuesday was not without warrant. Official notifications published in the middle of May had passed out of mind by the middle of June, when material developments had taken place, and in the official programme as printed and distributed to subscribers the entry for 9 p.m. on Tuesday was "Fireworks and general illuminations, including a procession of illuminated boats and launches;" and for 9 p.m. on Wednesday "Illuminations and fireworks;" and in our issue of the 16th June the statement was made, after an interview one of our representatives had with Mr. Lockhart, that on Wednesday "At 9 o'clock at night the display of illuminations and fireworks will be repeated," a statement which, if it rested on a misapprehension on the part of the reporter, was at all events allowed to pass without correction. But the statement in the official programme "Illuminations and fireworks" seems in itself to imply that the leading body in the colony, the Government, would illuminate. If the illuminations were optional on the part of the community they were equally optional on the part of the Government, and the option should have been exercised in favour of making the celebration in

every way worthy of the occasion. That the option was not so exercised appears to have been the result of an unfortunate muddle, which seems to be all there is to be said about it. We are sure no one regrets the matter more than the high officials of the Government.

It should be mentioned that when it was found that the Government was not going to illuminate on Wednesday the Manager of the Electric Company had the Queen's statue illuminated on his own responsibility, an act for which Mr. Wickham merits the thanks of the community and his shareholders.

A GENEROUS GIFT BY A CHINESE LADY.

The following letters have been forwarded to us for publication:—

Hongkong, 18th June, 1897.

Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Secretary, Diamond Jubilee Committee, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—I am requested by Mrs. Achee, the proprietress of Achee & Co.'s Furniture Dealers, to supply for permission from the Jubilee Committee to be allowed to supply iron bedsteads and furniture to the extent of \$500 for the Women's Hospital at her own cost as an offering to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. If the Committee accept her offer she will be pleased to receive directions as to the kind of bedstead most suitable so that she can import them direct from England.—I have, &c.,

CHAN LONG HIN.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1897.

Sir,—On behalf of the Jubilee Committee I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, in which you inform me that Mrs. A Chee desires to present bedsteads to the value of \$500 to the Hospital for Women and Children as an offering to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

In reply I am to request you to convey to Mrs. A Chee the thanks of the Committee for her very generous gift, which they accept with much pleasure.

A further communication will be addressed to you as to the kind of bedstead regarded as most suitable.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

On the 19th June thirty-three prisoners were released from Victoria Gaol by order of His Excellency the Governor, this being an act of grace in honour of the Diamond Jubilee. The community is not likely to suffer in the least by the advantage gained by the released prisoners, as they were all in for short terms of imprisonment inflicted for very trivial offences, and there is not a single thief amongst them.

HUMOURS OF THE JUBILEE.

His Excellency the Governor seldom makes a slip whilst speaking, but he made an amusing one at Government House on Tuesday when thanking the Chinese community for presenting him with a tablet to be hung in Government House. His Excellency, in speaking of the good feeling that existed between the Chinese residents and himself, expressed a hope that his predecessors would be as well treated as he had been. Whereat there were smiles that were almost loud.

Here is another slice of Jubilee humour which deserves to be placed on record. In dealing with the arrangements for the commemoration in St. John's Cathedral the *China Mail* gravely informed the public that His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency Major-General Black would occupy separate seats in the chancel of the Church. And they did.

At the naval and military review at the Happy Valley His Excellency Major-General Black caused much laughter by forgetting for the moment a most interesting feature of the display. When the *feu de joie* had been fired the gallant General in his well-known ringing voice shouted the order "March past in column.—Take off your helmets. Three cheers for the Queen!" It is hard to say what would have been the result if the General had not pulled himself up in time and called for those cheers.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT CANTON.

The British community at Canton celebrated the Diamond Jubilee on Thursday, 24th June this day no doubt being chosen in order to give the residents there an opportunity of taking part in the rejoicings in Hongkong. A garden party was given on the tennis ground and practically the whole of the European residents attended. The ground was gaily decorated in the day time and at night streamers of lanterns made the place look very pretty. A shower of rain fell at seven o'clock in the evening, but that did not interfere with the amusement of the community. The band of the West Yorkshire Regiment attended and played some very fine selections of music, while numerous rockets were also fired during the night. A large number of Chinese fireworks were let off from a stage in the river and the whole scene was rendered more effective by the presence of a large number of decorated flower boats.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 25th June.

On Monday last, 21st June, the British community celebrated Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee by a soiree at Santa Sancha. About one hundred guests were present, including H.E. Senhor Galhardo, Governor of Macao, and his family. A little after nine o'clock the band of the Macao Garrison played the Portuguese National Hymn, announcing the arrival of H.E. the Governor, who was received by all the Englishmen present. Shortly afterwards fireworks commenced, for which two bamboo stands had been erected on the Praya in Bishop's Bay. The fireworks were mostly Chinese, but at intervals European rockets, bombs, etc., were fired. The gardens of Santa Sancha were well illuminated, the three arches at the entrance to the house being decorated with fairy lamps, and above the centre arch was the crown of England. During the two and a half hours that the soiree lasted refreshments were served continuously, and the room opposite the supper room was set apart for dancing, where many now and then went for a few turns of a waltz or a set of lancers. At ten o'clock all the guests assembled together for the toasts. H.E. Senhor Galhardo proposed "The Queen" in felicitous terms, referring to the harmonious relations which existed between the two nations, Portuguese and English, which he sincerely hoped would long continue, and to the Queen's long, prosperous, and remarkable reign. The toast was drunk with three cheers, the band playing "God Save the Queen." Mr. Goffe, the British Vice-Consul, thanked His Excellency and proposed the health of Their Most Faithful Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. The soiree was over about half-past eleven. The following was the programme, which was printed on silk in gold by the well-known press of Messrs. N. T. Fernando e Filhos:—

[Royal Arms.]

SOIREE GIVEN BY THE BRITISH COMMUNITY OF MACAO.

June 21st, 1897.

Celebration of the completion of the 60th year of the reign of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

9 P.M.

Reception. Fireworks. Illuminations.

10 P.M.

TOASTS.

"THE QUEEN."

THE HEALTH OF THEIR MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

Music by the Band of the Macao Garrison.

The steamer *Heungshan* and Mr. Jordan's house were illuminated with Japanese lanterns.

The *Echo Macaense* publishes reports of the speeches made by the Governor of Macao and the British Vice-Consul at the Diamond Jubilee celebration at Macao.

H.E. Senhor Galhardo, who spoke in Portuguese, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, to-day is a day of universal festivity. The great and noble England celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of the reign of her Sovereign, and to the capital of this great nation

flock to-day the representatives of all peoples and monarchs, from the most modest to the most powerful, to render sincere and respectful homage to the *doyen* of the sovereigns of the world. But the rejoicings for this extraordinary jubilee are not restricted to the noisy and brilliant feasts of London. In every part of the world where a colony, a community, or a group of Englishmen is to be found, there beats equally the heart of the great British land, full of joy for this happy anniversary of the exalted Queen. The noble English people gives to-day to the whole world a brilliant proof of harmony and a great lesson of patriotism. The English community of Macao could not be an exception to this rule, and it assembles here, radiant and justly proud, associating itself in the hymns which from every part are rising in honour of and warm demonstration of respectful esteem for its glorious sovereign. The Portuguese nation, as an old friend and ally of England, cannot be indifferent to or refrain from participation in such manifestations; and this was fully understood by the worthy English community of Macao, which invited the Portuguese society of this colony to the brilliant entertainment at which we are at this moment assisting. The two societies, one by inviting and the other by accepting the invitation, give one proof more of confraternity between the two nations, and honour themselves mutually. The honour falls to me, as the head of this Portuguese colony, to propose a toast to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. I regret that I have no words sufficiently eloquent to extol the virtues, the wisdom, and the genius of this most noble Princess, who, in her long and happy reign, has succeeded in raising her country to the apogee of glory it now enjoys. But the history of this powerful Queen has been already written in letters of gold in the brilliant pages of her reign and I will limit myself, in my own name and in the name of my country, to an expression of the hope that the Almighty may preserve the precious life of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India. Long live Her Majesty the Queen Victoria! Long live the English Royal Family!

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and the hall rang with cheers for Her Majesty.

Mr. Goffe then spoke as follows:—"Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, there is one more pleasing duty which devolves on me this evening and that is to propose the health of Their Most Faithful Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. Great Britain and Portugal are connected by many ties, by long years of peace and alliance, and by the personal relationship of their respective sovereigns. The British community welcome this opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy and kindness which they have invariably received during their residence in this colony, and we further take this occasion to offer to your Excellency our sincere wishes that health and prosperity may attend your tenure of office."

The toast was enthusiastically honoured by all present.

Mr. Currie afterwards proposed the health of H.E. Senhor Galhardo.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 24th June.

Three times in recent years before 1897 Shanghai has been *en fete*; at Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887, at the visit of the Duke of Connaught in 1890, and at the Jubilee of Shanghai in 1893. In all these three the decorations of Shanghai itself have been of much the same character, nor was there much departure from the precedents this year. Venetian masts, flags, and paper lanterns are chiefly relied upon for the decoration of our streets; but the masts and lanterns serve a double purpose, for to them mainly is entrusted the illumination at night. Owing to the determination this year to divide the public subscription, and only devote to the celebration of the day such a sum as should be specially contributed for that purpose, the decoration of the settlement this year was not so extensive as on former occasions; for ourselves we regard this division as a mistake, and regret that a large sum was not de-

voted to the celebration of the day. It will soon be forgotten that the Nursing Home, if it is founded, and if, as some of its supporters hope, it is merged in the General Hospital, is a special British memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee; but we do not doubt that fifty years hence there will be foreigners in Shanghai who will remember how the record reign was celebrated here on the 22nd June, 1897.

Those who worked at the celebration of 1887, and who worked again at this year's fête, were naturally haunted by the fear that rain would again frustrate their best efforts. June is always a capricious month in Shanghai, and the meteorological records tell us that of the last thirteen years there have been only three in which it has not rained on the 22nd of June. Last week was fine on the whole, but on Saturday and Sunday the glass began to fall and the clouds to gather ominously, and one or two fairly heavy showers on Monday morning seemed to threaten another such disappointment as we had in 1887. But the clouds passed away on Monday, and the night was a perfect one, and the sky was entirely clear when day dawned on Tuesday, and the whole day was a perfect one; cloudless, but with a pleasant air from the south-east, which made mere existence a pleasure.

With fine weather, a public holiday, everyone disposed to enjoyment—for the grumblers, of whom there must be some in every community gave way before the public feeling—and a programme sufficiently filled and sufficiently varied, the celebration was certain to be a success, and a success it undoubtedly was. The assemblage at the parade at half-past seven in the morning was an unexpectedly large one, considering what a long and tiring day everyone was anticipating. The salute of sixty guns by the Volunteer Artillery was thoroughly appropriate and was well given; ten years ago a British man-of-war also fired a salute, gun for gun; but it appears that Admiral Buller's loyalty was restrained by the antiquated superstition that the firing of guns by men-of-war in Shanghai breaks windows on shore, and the *Daphne* was silent. The service in the Cathedral was one to be long remembered; the Masonic Procession was not perhaps quite as large or quite as imposing as it was expected to be, but in all other respects this part of the celebration was worthy of the occasion. The next functions were the Garden Party in the grounds of the British Consulate-General, and the Children's Fête in the Public Garden and the adjacent Bund Lawn, and these were completely successful. Never before has such a gathering of all nationalities been seen in Shanghai as was present at the Garden Party, and the scene from the platform when the National Anthem was sung gave one an adequate idea of the growth of Shanghai in the last few years. The Working Committee are hardly to be blamed for putting too many events on the programme, so that some had perforce to be omitted; but all the best were retained, and the most captious could not fail to be pleased by the Glee, the Musical Bicycle Rides, which were done with absolute perfection and enchanted the vast concourse by the grace and ease with which the fair and gallant riders surmounted the difficulties and intricacies of the woven paces through which they urged their revolving wheels, and the Maypole Dance. With the singing by a thousand or more voices of the National Anthem a very pleasant fête was brought to a conclusion, and while it was going on, some five or six hundred children were being amused and delighted on the other side of the road.

By this time the streets were thronged with the most good-natured and amenable of mobs, a vast crowd of Chinese sightseers, whose audible admiration of the decorations and illuminations sounded like the continuous roar of a great waterfall. Soon after nine the front of every house on the Bund was blazing with light and gay with sightseers. Every ship in the river, with one gloomy exception, was lit up with lanterns, and far down the river and on the Hongkew and Pootung shores long lines of light, vertical and horizontal, bore witness to the sympathy of all in the event that Britons all over the world were commemorating. Soon after half-past nine the Fire Parade started from the gloom of the Soohow Road into the light and movement on the

Bund, and with music and torches, blue lights and red lights, transparencies and illuminations, it pursued its way to the end of the French Bund and back, each company cheered and applauded as it passed the thronged balconies on its way. The hearty goodwill of our French neighbours showed itself in the splendour with which their Bund was decorated and illuminated; and it is needless to say that their frank sympathy was heartily appreciated by their British neighbours. It was not so very early yesterday morning that the many private parties that had been organised for the occasion finally separated.

What need is there to say anything more of the reason of the celebration? A unique event it is that was commemorated, for cycles will probably pass before the world sees such another Queen as Victoria. We do well to acknowledge her greatness and the glory of her rule as we have done; and we do well to let the young, in whom we have implanted a memory that will be sweet to them for tens of years, have the occasion thus imprinted on their minds. We must take another opportunity to mention those to whom the success of Tuesday's celebration is mainly due; this is just a short account to put on record the fact that it was a success, worthy, as far as could be in Shanghai, of the occasion.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The musical bicycle ride is described as follows by our contemporary:—Those taking part in this were:—Miss Alice Macleod and Mr. Beau Hannen, Mrs. Sutherland and Mr. Noel, Miss Ethel Wright and Mr. Robert Moorhead, Miss Wright and Mr. Gilbert Davies, Miss Constance Campbell and Mr. Robert May, Mrs. Henderson and Dr. E. E. Henderson, and Miss White and Baron P. de Gunzburg. The machines were prettily galandized with flowers, and the fine grass plot afforded an excellent display ground. The cleverness with which the evolutions were gone through showed the great skill of the riders, and the effective spectacle reflected great credit upon Lady Hannen, to whom the Working Committee expensed their thanks in the programme for its arrangement. There was another display subsequently by younger riders, which was no less successful, this time the performers being Miss Annie Macleod and Master Theodore Moorehead, Miss Isla Campbell and Miss Noel Morriss, Miss Margie Fearon and Miss Katie Findlay, Miss Beatrice Campbell and Miss Nunn Morriss, Miss Constance Campbell and Master Charles Findlay, Miss Ada Findlay and Mr. Beau Hannen. Just prior to this ride, the Maypole Dance was very successfully gone through by a number of children, who had been well trained by Mr. G. R. Wingrove.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber on 28th June. Present:—

His EXCELLENCY the Governor, Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, G.C.M.G.

His EXCELLENCY Major-General BLACK, C.B. (Officer Commanding the Forces).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. W. M. GOODMAN (Attorney-General).

Hon. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Acting Director of Public Works).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSEY (Harbour Master).

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. HO KAI.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. E. R. BELILIOS, C.M.G.

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. J. G. T. BUCKLE (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the following papers:—The Educational Report for 1896, the report of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade for 1896, and an additional by-law made under section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894. In reference to the by-law the Colonial Secretary said—Some weeks ago certain by-laws made by the Sanitary Board were brought before the Council. Among those by-laws was one which Your Excellency decided, in deference to the wishes of this Council, should be referred to the Commission now inquiring into the question of insanitary properties. That Commission considered the by-law and returned it to the Government in an amended form. It was then referred to the Sanitary Board and the Sanitary Board considered it and passed it. My object in laying it on the table to-day is to have it published so that the public may have an opportunity of considering it. At the next meeting I will move, with Your Excellency's permission, that it be approved by this Council.

FINANCIAL MINUTE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minute No. 14 and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee after the amount stated in it had been altered from \$251 to \$346.42.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded. Carried.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS moved the adoption of the report of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded. Carried.

QUESTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in pursuance of notice, asked the following question:—In view of Your Excellency having received several applications for an increase of salary from officers in the service of the Government and your proposal to refer these to a Committee for consideration and report, will the Government lay upon the table a statement shewing the total cost of or expenditure on the administration of the Government, including pensions, exchange compensation, and all other allowances, during the years 1895 and 1896 separately?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, in reply to the hon. member I beg to lay upon the table a return which gives the information asked for.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD gave notice of the following questions:—

RETRENCHMENT.

With reference to the Report of the Retrenchment Commission will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the despatches and instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation thereto, and in connection with applications in respect of salaries similar to those recently referred by His Excellency the Governor to a Committee?

GOLD PAYMENTS.

Will the Government lay upon the table a return shewing all sterling payments made in England for any purpose or in the colony on a gold basis with the equivalent dollar amounts disbursed by the Treasury in respect thereof, such return to commence with 1890 and to include the estimated payments for 1897 and 1898?

TAIPINGSHAN.

What steps do the Government now propose to take with a view to the speedy disposal of the Crown land available at Taipingshan and what were the causes of the failure of the Government to obtain a bid for any lot at the recent sale by public auction?

GOLD LOANS.

Will the Government lay upon the table a detailed statement or account of the loan of £200,000 raised in 1887, shewing separately in sterling and in dollars all receipts and all payments in connection with or in respect of the principal, interest, and sinking fund, with the dates and the rates of exchange at which each item was converted from sterling into dollars or vice versa, in short, a detailed account shewing how much interest per cent. per annum the ratepayers have paid for the loan in question, and a similar account to date in respect

of the last loan of £200,000 floated in 1894, shewing in addition what amount thereof is still available, if any, how and in what way the monies have been expended, and what are the available assets in respect of said disbursements? The statement to shew in what securities the sinking fund has been invested, the cost thereof in sterling and in dollars, the annual revenue derived therefrom and the present market value of the securities.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a further supplementary sum of \$900 to defray the charges of the year 1895.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Bill was read a first time and passed through all its stages without amendment.

THE TITLE OF THE COLONIAL SURGEON.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to give effect to the change in the name and style of the office heretofore known as that of the Colonial Surgeon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Bill read the first time.

Before the Bill was read the second time the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—I understand that Dr. Atkinson's substantive appointment of Colonial Surgeon takes effect to-day, and the name by which he will be known is that of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. This change has been brought about by instructions received from the Secretary of State, and to prevent any difficulties which might arise this Ordinance has been drafted on the same lines as the Ordinance changing the title of the Surveyor-General to Director of Public Works. In dealing with documents a quibble might possibly arise as to whether the officer known as the Colonial Surgeon is the same as the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and it is as well that the new title should be formally recognized by the Legislative Council.

The Bill was read the second time.

In Committee on the Bill the Hon. T. H. Whitehead said it seemed to him that the first and only clause was somewhat mixed up. He had not had time to look up the Ordinance changing the title of the Surveyor-General, but he thought the clause might be made simpler and equally a seffective if it read after the word "occurs," such Ordinance, order, &c., shall be read and construed as if the words Principal Civil Medical Officer had been contained therein instead of the words Colonial Surgeon.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that would not meet the case. He quite appreciated the hon. member's desire to make the clause simpler, but the Ordinance related to some matters which were now past. For instance, in regard to the pension minute, he was afraid the Colonial Surgeon would not like to have the words "Principal Civil Medical Officer" substituted because that might have the effect of giving Dr. Atkinson Dr. Ayres's pension. (Laughter.)

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD said he had no desire to deprive the previous Colonial Surgeon of his pension. (Laughter.)

Council then resumed and the bill was read the third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held. Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary) presided and all the members were present.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said the only minute he had to bring forward was one in which the Governor recommended the Council to vote the sum of \$346.42 in aid of the vote "Repairs to Post Office steam launch." The launch was examined by the Government Marine Surveyor, who reported that the repairs were absolutely necessary.

Vote recommended.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

28th June.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT—SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE.)

CHEUNG YAU TO AND OTHERS, APPELLANTS AND DEFENDANTS, V. THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, RESPONDENTS AND PLAINTIFFS.

The appellants, the defendants in the Court below, moved that the judgment pronounced in the court below on the 21st December, 1896, be reversed and that the costs in the court below be paid by the plaintiffs and all further proceedings stayed.

Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. H. L. Denneys) appeared for the appellants and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Master) appeared for the respondents.

The plaintiffs sued the defendants, who are the executors and executrix of Cheong Kai, deceased, for \$100,000, being the amount due under the joint and several bond of Cheong Koon Sing and Cheong Kai, deceased, to the plaintiff bank, dated the 25th August, 1891, and conditioned for payment of the sum of \$100,000 on default being made by the said Cheong Koon Sing to perform and observe the duties contained in the bond. On the 21st December the Chief Justice gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs, and it was against this decision that the present appeal was made.

Mr. Robinson had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned. The case is still proceeding.

WRECK OF THE "ADEN."

SAD LOSS OF LIFE.

Mr. H. A. Ritchie, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, writes us as follows:—

It is with the deepest regret I have to inform you that a telegram to the following effect has been received from the Company's Agent at Aden:—

Government steamer *Mayo* arrived here this evening reports *Aden* has been wrecked off reef on the east side of Socotra, 3 a.m., Wednesday, 9th June. Rescued by means of *Mayo's* boats 7 a.m., Saturday, 26th June:—

Passengers saved:—F. W. W. Valpy, from Perak; E. C. Pearce, wife, eldest infant, from Shanghai; F. Gillett, wife, daughter, from Yokohama; 2 amahs, 2 engineers, 1 steward.

Swept overboard and drowned:—Mr. and Mrs. Strain and 2 children, from Tientsin; Miss Lloyd, from Foochow; Miss Weller, from Foochow; Mr. Pearce's second baby and amah; Capt. Hill, R.N.R. (the Commander).

Escaped in boat, but without provisions and little hope of safety on account of bad weather:—

—Mrs. Collins and 2 children, Margaret Hogan (Mrs. Collins's nurse), from Foochow; Mrs. Smyth and infant, from Ningpo; Mrs. Reilly and 2 children; Mrs. Sanderson, from Siam; Mrs. Robertson and 3 children, from Singapore; Mrs. Suttie and infant, from Singapore; Miss Hewett, from Perak; and part of the crew.

Saved:—34 mixed crew.

The wreck is breaking up.

Mr. Ritchie encloses a list of the passengers on board the steamer when she left this Port, which is as follows:—

PASSENGERS PER "ADEN,"

SAILED FROM HONGKONG, 17TH MAY, 1897.

From Hongkong to London:—Mrs. Strain's amah.

From Foochow to London:—Mrs. Collins. 2 infants and nurse, Miss Weller, Miss Lloyd.

From Yokohama to London:—Mr. and Mrs. Gillet and child.

From Shanghai to London:—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pearce, 2 infants and amah, Mrs. R. Smyth and amah, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Strain and 2 infants.

Mr. Strain, who with his wife and two children were swept overboard and drowned, was a

chemist at the Imperial Arsenal at Tientsin. Miss Lloyd and Miss Weller, who shared the same fate, belonged to the Church of England Zenana Mission at Foochow.

Mrs. Collins, who with two children left the wreck in the missing boat, was evidently the widow of the late Rev. J. S. Collins, of the Church of England Missionary Society at Foochow. Her case is a particularly sad one, as it is only two months since her husband met his death by drowning while on a missionary tour in his district. The accident occurred on the 20th April, while the rev. gentleman was on his way from Yeng Ping to Kucheng. The large steering oar of the boat in which the reverend gentleman was travelling broke in passing down one of the rapids of the river and the boat became unmanageable. Mr. Collins then jumped into the river, but although he was a good swimmer he was unable to cope with the strength of the current and was drowned.

Of the others in the missing boat, Mrs. Smyth of Ningpo, is believed to be the wife of Dr. Smyth, of the Church of England Missionary Society. In the Directory we only find one entry under each of the names of Reilly and Suttie, namely, Captain Reilly, of the Army Service Corps, Singapore, and Mr. D. Suttie, Assistant Manager of the Central Borneo Company, Labuan; two ladies of the same names are amongst the missing and surmise points to the probability that they were the wives of the gentlemen mentioned.

Of the passengers saved we find that Mr. Valpy is an assistant overseer of the Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.; Mr. Pearce is an assistant with Messrs. Ilbert and Co., merchants, Shanghai; and Mr. Gillett, an assistant with Messrs. Mollison and Co., merchants, Yokohama.

The following is a complete list of the officers, &c., when the steamer sailed from Hongkong: Capt. R. E. Hill, R.N.R., who joined the *Aden* in February, 1894; Chief Officer, E. Carden; Second Officer, A. Miller; Third Officer, R. Manning, R.N.R.; Fourth Officer, E. Huddleston; Surgeon, G. H. Forman; Chief Engineer, D. Carmichael, R.N.R.; Second Engineer, C. J. Chisholm, R.N.R.; Third Engineer, T. A. White; Fourth Engineer, P. McL. Kelt; Winchman, W. Atkins; Carpenter, H. Holmes; Boatswain, C. McKie; Stewardess, Ada Nichols.

The intelligence of this sad disaster has been received in Hongkong with deep sorrow and sincere sympathy will be felt with those who have lost relatives and friends.

The *Aden*, one of the P. & O. Company's intermediate boats, was built at Middlesbrough in 1892 by R. Dixon & Co. She had a gross tonnage of 3,925 and was fitted with all the latest improvements.

THE WRECK OF THE "SULTAN."

RESCUE BY THE "VALETTA."

The P. & O. steamer *Mirzapore*, which arrived yesterday, brings news of the wreck of the *Sultan* and the rescue by the *Valetta*. The following is an account of the incident obtained verbally by Captain Wickenden, of the *Mirzapore*, from Mr. Ziegen, of the P. & O. Co., at Colombo. The *Mirzapore* being in quarantine there was no direct communication with the *Valetta*:—

After passing Socotra the *Valetta* experienced strong S.W. monsoon and high sea. When about 500 miles from that Island the s.s. *Sultan*, of Bombay, was sighted showing the signal "I am sinking." The *Valetta* was then stopped and two boats left the *Sultan* with crew and pilgrims, but the boats were smashed alongside the *Valetta* and several of the occupants drowned. As the *Sultan* had no more boats available Capt. Gadd called for volunteers and a lifeboat was manned with Europeans, who succeeded in transferring the remainder of the passengers and crew of the *Sultan* safely on board the *Valetta*. As, however, the sea was running very high, the boat had to be abandoned. This caused a delay of about five hours to the *Valetta*. The *Sultan* was bound from Jeddah to Calcutta with a cargo of rice and a few Hajees, about 130. She had encountered bad weather, which had smashed her boats and broken through her hatches. She was also making water fast and

it is presumed she foundered shortly after the departure of the *Valetta*. The ship, which Captain Wickenden believes was originally a Dutch mail steamer, was damaged by a collision in Aden Harbour, and afterwards sold to Bombay native owners.

THE COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

In reply to a question by the Hon. T. H. Whitehead at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th June tabulated statements were laid on the table shewing the cost of administration of the colony during 1895 and 1896. The difference in salaries is shown as follows:—

Department.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Governor and Legislature	\$ 38,875.92	\$ 37,581.01	...	1,294.91
Colonial Secretary	29,092.33	24,556.61	...	4,535.72
Audit	4,883.98	6,522.48	1,638.50	...
Treasury	25,386.70	22,740.32	...	2,646.38
Public Works	77,643.99	78,979.93	1,335.94	...
Post Office	28,563.54	39,910.15	11,346.61	...
Registrar
General	15,776.08	12,701.29	...	3,074.79
Harbour Master	49,876.29	47,499.11	...	2,357.18
Lighthouses	10,236.27	10,030.26	...	256.01
Observatory	10,438.39	10,495.22	56.83	...
Stamp Office	3,441.13	3,312.00	...	129.13
Botanical and Afforestation	8,672.83	8,763.90	91.07	...
Legal	73,733.51	75,697.49	1,963.98	...
Ecclesiastical
Education	29,308.48	44,320.84	15,012.36	...
Medical	46,877.95	51,828.78	4,950.83	...
Magistracy	20,101.95	21,409.34	1,307.39	...
Police	157,265.91	159,341.12	2,075.21	...
Gaols	35,156.59	35,185.40	28.81	...
Fire Brigade	13,531.27	11,958.00	...	1,573.26
Sanitary	38,058.62	38,052.16	...	6.47

\$716,951.73 740,885.41 39,807.53 15,873.85

Personal allowances amounted to \$5,732 in 1896 as against \$7,164 in 1895. The following table shows the total cost of administration in both years:—

	1895.	1896.
Personal Emoluments	\$724,115.73	\$746,617.41
Exchange Compensation	119,408.35	70,369.90
Other Charges	409,880.06	456,833.85
Pensions	112,776.97	118,054.71
	\$1,366,181.61	1,391,675.87

THE OBSTRUCTION OF STREETS.

The following is the additional by-law made under Section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, and laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 28th June:—

No street over land held under lease from the Crown, upon which any domestic buildings abut, shall without the permission in writing of the Sanitary Board, be obstructed by the erection or fixture at any elevation of any structure or object of any kind whatsoever, whether temporary or permanent, which may, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health or such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose by the Sanitary Board, prejudicially affect the health of any of the inmates of any of such buildings, or if such street be already partially so obstructed it shall not be further so obstructed, without such permission in writing.

Provided always that in the event of such permission being refused by the said Board the owner of any such street shall have the right of appeal to a Magistrate, who shall take evidence on oath thereon and who, if satisfied that the proposed obstruction will not prejudicially affect the health of any of the inmates of such building, may grant permission to erect such obstruction.

Any person who shall contravene this by-law shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25 for each contravention.

At 9.30 on Saturday night a criminal case, which commenced on Thursday morning, ended at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice and a jury. The charge was one of assault against three Sikh artillerymen stationed at Lyemoo, the prosecutor being one of their comrades. The evidence showed the assault to have been one of the most atrocious character. The end was that one man was sent to gaol for three years and the other two for two years and six months.

THE FIRE BRIGADE REPORT.

The following report of the Superintendent of Fire Brigade for 1896 was laid before the Legislative Council on 28th June:—

Fire Brigade Department,
Hongkong, 5th February, 1897.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Government Fire Brigade for the year 1896.

2.—Commander Hastings was in charge of the brigade up to the 2nd April, Mr. Lethbridge had charge from that date until the 7th of October, when I returned off leave of absence.

3.—There occurred 30 fires—two of which were in the harbour—and 54 incipient fires during the year. Details regarding each will be found in the annexed schedules. The estimated damage caused by the fires was \$105,595 and by the incipient fires \$1,586.

I also attach a list shewing the number of fires that have occurred during each of the last ten years with the estimated value of property destroyed in each case.

4.—There has been a marked diminution in the number of fires occurring on land since the third week in April last. Up to the 22nd April there were 14 fires and since that date there have been an equal number.

This is no doubt due to the action taken by the Fire Insurance Companies in instituting a tariff which came into force in April, and increasing the rates of premium; while the conviction for arson at the May Sessions of two Chinese partners in the Shop No. 48, Praya West, and the heavy sentence of twelve years hard labour passed upon each, have evidently had a salutary effect in deterring others from incendiarism.

5.—During three months of the year, from January to March, the water in the mains was turned off from 10 a.m. to 6 a.m. daily, except on an alarm of fire when it was turned on and used only till salt water was obtained.

6.—A list of places where Fire Despatch Boxes are kept, and of private telephones to which the Police have courteously been granted access in the event of a fire, together with Mr. Kinghorn's report on the state of the engines, are attached.

7.—With regard to the working of the Brigade of which I have now had four months' experience, I consider that while the personnel—especially the European portion of it is good—the organisation is capable of improvement.

The very small number of men available for duty at the first outbreak of a fire, and the want of the means of conveying rapidly to the scene of a fire the necessary appliances for extinguishing it, are the principal defects that I wish to remedy. Street coolies are relied on to drag the engines and appliances at the Central Fire Station to a fire, and it depends almost entirely on the alacrity of these in offering themselves for hire whether the appliances will reach the fire in good time or otherwise.

While should the fire occur at a distance from the Central Fire Station—at East or West Point for instance—it is, of course, obvious that an enormous amount of valuable time must be lost owing to the slowness with which the appliances must under such a system travel.

8.—The remedy for these defects is to increase the permanent staff of the Brigade, and to enlarge the Central Fire Station to make room for such increased staff, and for more firemen who are also members of the Police Force.

I have already reported on how these improvements could be effected, and my proposals have received the approval of His Excellency the Governor.

9.—Unfortunately, the enlargement of the Central Fire Station to enable the concentration I have recommended, and the provision of motive power for the heavy gear, involves the expenditure of a large sum of money; but I trust that it may nevertheless be found possible to carry out these improvements at no very distant date.

10.—I have to acknowledge the very valuable assistance rendered in the extinction of fires during the year by the Private Fire Brigades belonging to the Nam Pak Hong and Silk Mercers.

The former is especially smart in turning out, and being nearer to the area within which the majority of fires occur than the Govern-

ment Brigade, it is frequently the first to arrive at a fire.

I consider that the usefulness of this Brigade would be much increased if it were placed under European supervision, and I have offered to lend the Nam Pak Hong the services of two thoroughly competent European foremen, who speak Chinese, whose duty it would be to take charge of their Brigade at a fire and direct its operations.

I have as yet made little progress in my negotiations for this desirable innovation, but I am not without hopes that in the course of time I shall attain my object.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

F. H. MAY,

Superintendent of Fire Brigade.

The Honourable J. H. Stewart Lockhart,
Colonial Secretary.

DIAMOND JUBILEE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions, viz:—

Already acknowledged	\$57,336.84
Capt. Jackson, steamer <i>Loosok</i>	15
E. W. Crombie	10
M. Cortes	10
J. M. Bass	10
H. W. Bird	10
G. W. M.	5
Capt. Duhme	5
E. Lalla	3
J. R. Capell	2
F. Morx	2
R. A. Curreen	2
C. Perkins	1
O. Wagner	1
E. Khimjeebhoy	1
E. Ebrahimbhoy	1
A. Hassumbhoy	1
M. N. Vandrawalla	1
K. J. Shellim	1
J. A. Ozorio	1
M. E. Asgar	1
Leong Fai Nam	1
Chop Dollar	1
Mario	1
Woo Pui	1
Wong Wing	1
A. C.	1

\$57,425.84

The Hon. Treasurer has received from Mr. Fung Wah Chuen the following list of Chinese subscriptions. Further subscriptions will be acknowledged in the course of a few days:—

Chan Tung Shang	\$1,000
Shing Wo Co.	1,000
Lai Hing	1,000
Man Fook Co.	1,000
Yan Woo Co.	500
Choy Chan	500
Ho Ngok Lai	500
Yeung Tai Loy	500
Man On Insurance Co.	500
On Tai Insurance Co.	500
Po On Insurance Co.	500
Chai On Insurance Co.	500
Fruit and Vegetable Guild	500
Yuen Fat Hong	400
Hop Hing Hong	400
Fresh Water Fish Guild	400
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's Compadore	300
Ho Tung	300
Pork Guild	300
Salt Water Fish Guild	300
Kwong Mow Tai	250
Kin Tai Loong	225
Yeong Nai On	200
Kum Fung Yu	200
Mok Shun Fai Tong	200
Chang King	200
China Merchants' S. N. Co.	200
Chuen On Insurance Co.	200
Cheong Sum Woo	200
Yee On	200
Kwong Cheong Tai	150
Joo Tek Seng	150
Meng Yu Tai	150
Wai A Ynk	150
Lo Kwoon Ting	150
Fung Wa Chun	150

Vermilion Guild...	150
Chua Chee Bee ...	125
Yung Shui Po ...	100
Lo Chee Tin ...	100
Chan King Ting ...	100
Ho Fook ...	100
Wong Chuk Yan ...	100
Wai Lun Shek ...	100
Yip Chuk Kai ...	100
Tong Lai Chuen ...	100
Tong Wan Chin ...	100
Leung Yan Po ...	100
Yuen Hop ...	100
Chan Sui Lam ...	100
Chan Hing Ki ...	100
Hu Shun Chun ...	100
Wong Shu Tong ...	100
Tung Shung Wo ...	100
Lee Tin Pan ...	100
Chang Yuet Kai ...	100
Chan Hui Tung ...	100
Ng Chung Kai ...	100
Lo Tse Chung ...	100
Lam Pang Po ...	100
Leung Sing Woon ...	100
Chiu Hang On ...	100
Tang Cheuk Hing ...	100
Chan Po Tung ...	100
Sin Tak Fan ...	100
Kwong Hop ...	100
Lau Chu Pak ...	100
Leung Ngan Pun ...	100
Yung Chuk Ting ...	100
Ho Yu Tin ...	100
Woo Seong Chow ...	100
Cheong Kam Tin ...	100
Wong Yu Chun ...	100
Yeong Pee Kook ...	100
Chan Shut Chao ...	100
Liu Tse Shan ...	100
Chu Foo Lan ...	100
Tung Chan ...	100
Hang Kee ...	100
Lai Yuen ...	100
Chan Kit Shau ...	100
Wong Wo Kee ...	100
Yee Soon Tai ...	100
Wing Cheong Chan ...	100
Tye Fung Shun ...	100
Kwan Mow ...	100
Yung Yik Ting ...	100
Lam Kum Ting ...	100
Chiu Yu Tin ...	100
Lo Chao Shan ...	100
Chan Lan Hin ...	100
Poon Fai Ting ...	100
Meng Kee ...	100
Tse Kit Man ...	100
Ng Ping Sam ...	100
Ng Pak To ...	100
Tai Shing Paper Mill ...	100
Wai Mui Kai ...	100
Chan Lai Kum ...	100
Fook Loong ...	100
Yu Yuk Chee ...	100
Cheng Kwai ...	100
Wan Chao Choy ...	100
Shin Loong Opium Firm ...	100
Lee Yuk Hang ...	100
Ho Kwan Shan ...	100
Yuen Lai Chun ...	100
Chu Yau Lan ...	100
Kwong Man Cheong ...	100
Kung Yuen ...	100
Shun Kee ...	100
Tung Kee ...	100
Kwok Yiu Un ...	100
Wai Wo ...	100
Yui Kee ...	100
Sui Kut ...	100
Choy Yik ...	100
Man Cheong Yuen ...	100
Chan Woon Ming ...	100
Wo Sing ...	75
Siu Ming Shun ...	75
Kwong Wing Shun ...	75
Tai On s.s. Co. ...	60
Kung Cheong ...	50
Wo Yik Tai ...	50
Loong Shing ...	50
Chau Tat Tong ...	50
Heung Sing s.s. Co. ...	50
Pau Ping Kwan ...	50
Chan Chun Wing ...	50
Kwo Fai Shan ...	50
Lok Hing ...	50
Tam Tse Kong ...	50

Tang Kam Chee ...	50
Quan Hing Loong ...	50
Kwong Man Wo ...	50
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Com- pradore ...	50
Wo Kee ...	50
Tung Kee ...	50
Wing Mow Sang ...	50
Nam Wo Co. ...	50
Wo Fat Co. ...	50
Kwong Shing Co. ...	50
Nam Tai Loong ...	50
Aust-Hung Lloyd's Compra- dore ...	50
Quan Lun ...	50
A. R. Marty's Compradore ...	50
Standard Oil Co.'s Compradore ...	50
P. M. & O. s. s. Co.'s Com- pradore ...	50
Yu Wo Loong ...	50
Him Yuen ...	50
Tuck Cheong ...	50
Sze Wo ...	50
Yeong Hing ...	50
Kwong Wing Sang ...	50
Yau Cheong ...	50
Hoak Men Joo ...	50
Lok Nga Club ...	50
Kwong Cheong Loong ...	50
Assam ...	50
Wing Cheong ...	50
Chee On ...	50
Wo Kee ...	50
Wai Sun ...	50
Shiu Cheong ...	50
Chan Ping Hung ...	50

\$24,685

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COM- PANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, was held at the Offices of the Company on 25th June, at noon. Mr. C. A. Tomes presided and there were also present:—Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. J. Orange (Consulting Committee), R. K. Leigh, Fung Wa Chuen, Ho Tung, Ho Fuk, Lo Cheung Shiu, Hip Chee Foong, Wong Hop Kee, Ho Yam Nam, and F. J. V. Jorge (Secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have to propose that the following resolutions, which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 5th June, be confirmed:—

- (1)—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$500,000 Hong-kong Currency by the issue of thirty thousand new shares of ten dollars each to be issued at a premium of ten dollars each, such price of ten dollars each and also such premium of ten dollars each to be payable in such amounts, at such times and on such conditions as the General Managers shall from time to time determine.
- (2)—That twenty thousand of such new shares be offered to the persons who on the 1st day of July, 1897, shall be the registered shareholders of the old or existing shares in the proportion of one new share for every old or existing share and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of new shares which each such registered shareholder shall be entitled to take up and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted in writing will be deemed to be not accepted, and all non-accepted shares shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Company on such conditions as the General Managers shall determine.
- (3)—That the remaining ten thousand new shares be allotted to the General Managers, who have guaranteed to apply for and accept that number.

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN seconded.
Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the formal business, gentlemen. It will perhaps interest you to know how we propose to make the call. Our intention is to close the transfer books on the 1st July and make a call of \$5 on each share payable on the 31st July. Regarding the site,

we are still undecided as we have not been able to get any definite answer from the Government. Now that the Jubilee celebrations are over perhaps the Government will give attention to the matter.

Mr. Ho Tung suggested that it would be more convenient if the books were closed later than the 1st July, say the 5th, as the 1st was settling day.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the books must be closed on the 1st July. Perhaps that would be somewhat inconvenient being settling day, but that question did not occur to the Committee at the time. However, they would try to convenience everybody as much as possible. The date could not be changed as the resolutions had been passed.

The meeting then concluded.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, was held on the 29th June, at the offices of the Company, 27, Queen's Road. Mr. H. L. Dalrymple presided and there were also present—Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Messrs. C. S. Sharp (Directors), W. H. Wickham (Manager), C. F. Harton (Acting Secretary), G. Stewart, G. T. Veitch, C. Beurmann, A. Baptista, and Captain Farquhar.

The ACTING SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to follow the usual course and take them as read. We are glad to be able to again come before you with figures showing a steady improvement in the Company's earnings, and a better net result of the working for the year, and I trust that these will have given satisfaction to all shareholders. To the incandescent lighting is again due the principal share in the increase in our earnings, the arc lighting showing only the additional revenue accruing from the use of the seven arc lamps installed at the end of our previous financial year. Against our increased revenue we have had to incur some additional expenditure, but everything is being done to keep this at as low a figure as possible consistent with the proper maintenance of an efficient and satisfactory service, and we hope and believe that in the service of the light during the past year the Company have given satisfaction to the numerous consumers of the current. The profit on working account, as you will observe, amounts to \$27,071.70 and the balance of Profit and Loss Account (after deducting Directors' fees) is \$33,190.03 which we recommend should be disposed of as follows:—To pay a dividend of 5 per cent.—40 cents per share, \$12,000; to write off plant account for depreciation, \$12,500; to carry forward, \$8,690.93; and we trust this will meet your approval. No doubt it may have occurred to some shareholders that this time we might have recommended a higher dividend than that just mentioned, but your directors have had in view the fact that, as it is intended presently to call up the remainder of the capital, we shall next time have to pay a dividend on a larger amount, whilst the additional machinery, to provide funds for which the final call will be made, will not be bringing in revenue for any length of time during the current financial year, so that to keep up next year the same percentage of dividend on the full capital, we may have to make use to some extent of the sum we now recommend to be carried forward. We trust that this course will commend itself to shareholders generally. Mr. Wickham, whilst at home, was able to arrange the purchase of the whole of the new machinery and appliances required of the latest improved type, and the Board have reason to be satisfied with the results of his visit in the satisfactory terms obtained in connection with this matter. I may point out that a considerable portion of the increase in the item for charges is due to this visit, but we consider more than the equivalent has been realized in the supervision Mr. Wickham was able to give to the preparation and settling of the various contracts. The new machinery, etc., is now on the way out, and part has already arrived.

When all is erected we shall thereby be prepared for any calls for current likely to be made on us for some considerable time to come. It was not found necessary to call up the remainder of the capital quite so soon as foreshadowed at last year's meeting, but the time is now approaching when the additional funds will be required and the final call of \$2 per share will be made shortly after this meeting. Gentlemen, these are all the remarks that occur to me to make, but if there are any questions shareholders may wish to put, I shall be very happy to reply to them the best I can.

There were no questions and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. VEITCH seconded.

Carried.

Mr. VEITCH moved and Mr. GERSHOM STEWART seconded the re-election of Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple and C. S. Sharp as directors.

Carried.

Mr. EZEKIEL proposed the re-election of Messrs. G. Stewart and A. Coutts as auditors.

CAPTAIN FARQUHAR seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business I have to bring before you, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Thursday morning. I hope that the prosperity of the Company will continue to increase and that we shall come before you this time next year with an equally good if not a better report. (Applause).

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The third annual meeting of the Raub Gold Mining Company, Limited, was held at Brisbane on the 28th May. There were forty-six shareholders present, Mr. De Burgh Persse being in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, heartily congratulated shareholders on the steady development and growing value of their property. It was becoming every year more and more apparent that in the Raub concession they possessed not a mine, but a goldfield, and it was difficult to foresee the expansion of which it was capable. At the last general meeting, and at the extraordinary general meeting held in December, the question of increased crushing power had been very fully discussed. The matter had since then engaged the most careful attention of both boards, and it had been finally decided to add a 40-stamper battery to the existing plant, the whole to be worked by electricity. Circumstances had arisen removing to a very great extent the objections with which this method of generating power was surrounded. The plant would be erected under an absolute guarantee from the manufacturers of efficient working and maintenance for a term of years, while it would, moreover, be arranged in such a way as to permit of ready expansion if it answered expectations. The outlay on capital account which this new departure would involve would necessarily be considerable. Mr. Bibby's original estimate was, in round figures, £24,000, and though he now thought the work might be completed for 25 per cent. less than he at first calculated, allowance had always to be made in undertakings of this nature for that most important item, "unforeseen expenditure." In order to provide funds the board had decided to sell the 10,000 unissued shares by tender, obtaining about £12,000. If the present average of crushings was maintained there would be no difficulty in accumulating the balance of the contemplated outlay from the mine itself, though contributing shareholders might have to miss a dividend. A difficulty, which at one time threatened to be serious, had been created by the superintendent of Ulu Pahang selling a portion of the Raub concession for township sites. Such action could only be characterised as a monstrous piece of injustice. The Singapore board and Mr. Bibby both pointed out that it was quite unnecessary to trespass on the Company's ground, there being plenty of other positions available for selection, but their protests were disregarded. Even were the proceeding legal—which they were advised it was not—it was manifestly a breach of the spirit of the agreement under which they held Raub. Under instructions from

the Queensland Government, the Agent-General had made strong representations to the Imperial Colonial Office, with the result that the Governor of the Straits Settlements had been requested to report fully on the matter complained of, and to suspend action with regard to the resumption of the land.

Mr. Gaden seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors—the Hon. R. Philp, Messrs. De Burgh Persse, James Forsyth, and G. F. Scott—were re-elected, and Mr. T. A. Bond was re-elected auditor at the same remuneration as before.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the officers and staff of the company, Mr. Bibby being specially mentioned.

THE STRANDING OF THE "TOKIO-MARU."

Kobe, 15th June.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Tokio-maru*, Captain Barstow, which left here for Australia via ports shortly after noon yesterday, with three hundred emigrants on board, got ashore about one o'clock inside the beacon at Suma. She is now lying less than a cable's length from the Hirase beacon.

As soon as information reached Kobe, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha sent down the *Yokohama-maru* to her assistance, and both the *Sagami* and the *Totomi* afterwards assisted in the operations. All efforts made to move her yesterday proved unsuccessful, however, and though she was moved about seven o'clock this morning, she simply drifted a few yards and again became hard and fast. It is reported that her propeller is smashed, which of course renders her helpless to assist the efforts being made to get her afloat. She lies stern on to the shore opposite the Taki-no-chaya, and has a very bad list.

Lighters have been sent down this morning with the view of taking out the cargo and thus lightening the vessel.

During the operations the *Yokohama-maru* got close inshore, and vessels which passed this morning report that she appears to be in difficulties herself.

Kobe, 16th June.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Tokio-maru*, which ran upon the reef close to the Hirase beacon at Suma, was got off last night at half-past seven o'clock, and she arrived at Kobe about midnight. The ship appears to be but little damaged beyond the breaking of three blades of her propeller. Some of her plates are also indented, but we understand there is no leakage of importance. The *Yokohama-maru*, which was reported yesterday to have got into a somewhat dangerous position whilst trying to tow off the *Tokio*, fortunately met with no mishap and is now in port.—*Chronicle*.

SMALL FEET IN DISFAVOUR.

According to a leading article in the *Sinwen-pao* exhorting its readers to taboo bound feet in women, and strongly advocating natural feet for the next generation of women in China, it appears that a large number of influential members of the *literati* and gentry in Kwangtung province have also written against foot-binding, and several anti-binding societies have in consequence already been established in that province. "Hence mothers need not fear now that their daughters cannot marry well with natural feet, as the members of these societies have agreed to let their children intermarry. As all the members, so far, are either men of high literary standing or wealth the natural-foot girls will be able to marry into the best of provincial families." In the prefecture of Shaoching, Kwangtung, the people of over eighty villages never bind their daughters' feet. Indeed, young women with bound feet there are always concubines, while the wives proper have natural feet—a reversal of the order of things in this Empire. This antipathy to foot-binding found its origin the Taiping rebellion. When the rebels got to Shaoching they killed all the women with bound feet, while those with natural feet all escaped.—*N. C. Daily News*.

TAXATION OF NATIVE OPIUM IN CHINA.

According to a memorial of the Board of Revenue recommending a new system of taxing native-grown opium, the chief opium-producing provinces in China are stated to be Szechuan, which will produce this year a crop of 120,000 piculs; Yunnan, 80,000 piculs; Kweichow, 40,000 piculs; Chékiang 14,000 piculs; Kiangsu 10,000 piculs; Kirin 6,000 piculs; Anhui, 2,000 piculs; Fukien 2,000 piculs; and the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, and Chihli, an aggregate amounting to 60,000 piculs, or a total of 334,000 piculs from 14 out of the 21 provinces which constitute the present empire of China—not including Outer Mongolia and Tibet. The memorial further states that according to the above estimate which the Board has reason to believe to be quite accurate, having been compiled by Sir Robert Hart at the Board's request, the duty on the native opium this year should amount to at least 20 million taels, at the ordinary tax of Tls. 60 per picul; but, so far, not a third of this amount has found its way to the Imperial exchequer, the rest having gone to enrich the provincial authorities and their tax collectors. It is now proposed to begin with the provinces of Kirin, Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kiangsu, for the collection of native opium duty which is to be handed over to the I.M. Customs at Shan-haikuan, Chungking, Mêngtze, and Chinkiang, respectively.—*N. C. Daily News*.

HONGKONG.

The Diamond Jubilee was duly honoured in Hongkong by a thanksgiving service at St. John's Cathedral and special services at other places of worship on Sunday, 20th June, and by a round of general festivities and important ceremonials on Tuesday and Wednesday, 22nd and 23rd June, both these days being proclaimed as public holidays. The complete record of the celebrations will be found elsewhere, and it will suffice to say here that a greater demonstration of loyalty on the part of the residents of all nationalities could not have been desired. Fortunately the two days' festivities were not marred by a single accident. Coming on the top of this jubilation the news of the wreck of the *Aden* off Socotra and the loss of so many lives was a great shock to everybody and deep sympathy was manifested for the sorrowing relatives of the departed. The Legislative Council met on Monday, and on Tuesday the shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, held their eighth yearly meeting. Much rain has fallen during the week and Tytam reservoir is now full to overflowing.

Tytam reservoir is now overflowing. This is the first time the reservoir has been full since the dam was raised.

The 28th June being Coronation Day the men-of-war in port were decorated and at noon a royal salute was fired.

Owing to the unfavourable weather and the bad state of the course the Jubilee Gymkhana is postponed to Saturday, 11th July.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 27, and for the Chinese community, 19.2.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer *Changsha*, which arrived on 21st June from Australia, had a death on board during the voyage. Mr. C. Pass, a passenger from Thursday Island, died at 1 a.m. on the 20th January of cancer in the stomach and was buried at sea the same day at 8 a.m.

During the hearing of the appeal case on Tuesday Mr. Robinson, in the course of his argument, said that when a witness was being closely cross-examined he watched counsel like a mouse watched a cat. This is perhaps exactly what the learned counsel meant to say but the cat would not like to be told so. We believe that usually the mouse runs and the cat chases.

Percy Vincent, the godown keeper employed by the Canadian Pacific Company at Wanchai, arrived here on Tuesday from Shanghai by the steamer *Choyang* in the custody of Detective Sergeant Holt. The prisoner is charged with misappropriating two trunks and various articles of the value of about \$12, belonging to his employers, about the 12th May last. He will be brought before the Magistrate this morning.

There were 1,756 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 71 were Europeans.

Mr. H. B. Lethbridge, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, has been appointed Deputy Governor of Borstar convict prison, Kent. The information was contained in a letter which a gentleman in the colony received from Mr. Lethbridge by the English mail. It has been understood for some time that when a vacancy occurred the Superintendship of the Gaol would be combined with that of the Police.

In the Educational Report for 1896, Dr. Eitel, speaking of female education in the colony, says:—There is abundant evidence to indicate that there is a progressive movement at work and that the old prejudice of the Chinese people against female education is giving way so far as a Chinese education is concerned. But as regards bringing the Chinese girls of the Colony under the influence of an English education, there is among the Chinese residing in this Colony, and even among those who have themselves studied English, with the sole exception of those who have been abroad for many years, the old prejudice, viz., the fear that an English education would instill in the minds of Chinese girls a desire for liberty and independence incompatible with the subordinate status which Chinese society assigns to woman. The only class among whom English education has of late made considerable strides in advance, and amongst whom English attainments are now meeting with laudable appreciation, are the Eurasian girls, whose educational interests had in former years been neglected through local prejudice.

Referring to the British Kowloon College, Dr. Eitel, in his Educational Report for 1896, says:—This School, which all along has laboured under unusual difficulties, had its school-house levelled to the ground by a typhoon, and though the School was continued in temporary quarters, it had to be closed at the end of the year. Although the British Kowloon College had from the beginning an experimental character, it has shewn distinct signs of permanent vitality. In view of the steady growth of the European settlement which has sprung up on the Peninsula and in view of the sacrifices of time, work, and money, which the School Committee have made from year to year, His Excellency the Governor has recognized the reasonableness of the Committee's request that the school be either converted into a Government School reserved for the children of the European residents of the Peninsula in the same way in which so many schools on the Island are virtually reserved for the Chinese community, or that the Government provide ground and school-building, in which case the Committee would cheerfully work the school at their own expense on the lines of a grant-in-aid school, with little doubt of success.

A number of experienced head boatmen who have for many years plied on the West River are forming themselves into a body at Canton with the intention of offering their services as pilots for the river steamers and launches which will now run under foreign flags to the newly opened ports and passenger stations. As these men are well acquainted with the vagaries of the upper reaches of the river, the best channels, and the location of rocks and other hidden obstructions, it has been suggested to us that it would be as well that they should be encouraged by recognition by the shipping firms running boats on the river and have employment given to them where possible, more particularly so at the present juncture, as their influence amongst the boat population will tend to promote good feeling towards foreigners where otherwise there might be a sense of injury through the displacement of native craft at present doing the work which must soon be monopolised by steam craft under foreign flags. If some of the authorities would open a register office where men who are qualified for this work might have their names entered in a book, with particulars as to where they are to be found at short notice, and the rates of pay expected, it would be a great convenience both to the men and to those needing their services.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cheah Chen Eok, a well-known resident of Penang, has offered, in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, to erect in Penang a clock tower and fountain at a cost of \$30,000. The Penang Municipal Commissioners have accepted the generous offer.

The Yokohama papers report a serious accident that befell Miss Eldridge, the daughter of Dr. Eldridge, while bicycling in Main Street on the 11th June. While the young lady was endeavouring to avoid a dray she met with a very bad fall, breaking her knee-cap and being severely shaken.

A Tokyo press despatch states that the Japanese Consul at Thursday Island has telegraphed that an agitation has been commenced to prohibit the engagement of Japanese labourers who are employed in gathering mother-of-pearl shells. The Consul advises that no labourers should be sent for the present.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning, 12th June, in the scutching room of the Yu-yuen Cotton Mill, in Yangtsepoo Road, Shanghai. Fortunately the premises are fitted with automatic sprinklers, which, with the assistance of the hose belonging to the mill, extinguished the flames before any serious damage was done.

Sir Nicholas Hannen issued the following notice at Shanghai on news being received of Mr. Jamieson having been made a C.M.G.:—Unless I hear to the contrary, I intend sending to Mr. Jamieson the following telegram:—"The British Community of Shanghai send heartiest congratulations on your well-deserved honour. HANNEN."

The *Japan Times* states that as it had been found that the annual remuneration of 600 yen is not sufficient to attract able men to the positions of judges and procurators, the authorities, our contemporary has been informed, have decided that the allowance to judges and procurators of the lowest class will be increased to 700 yen per year.

We learn from a Kobe contemporary that the *Nagasaki Press* has purchased the entire plant of the *Rising Sun* Printing Office, together with the goodwill. The *Nagasaki Shipping List* and *Rising Sun* will cease publication at the end of this month, and their place will be taken on July 1st by the *Nagasaki Press*, which will be published daily.

Lieut. S. C. Long of the Rifle Brigade, Garrison Adjutant at Singapore, we regret to hear was the victim of an unlucky accident whilst at the parade rehearsal at the Barracks on the 16th June. He was, so we are informed, trying a new horse which H.E. the General Officer Commanding wished to ride at the Jubilee Review, and when the band began to play the animal got restive and attempted to throw its rider. Lieut. Long was too good a horseman for this, and the brute deliberately threw itself down and rolled over, fracturing the unfortunate officer's thigh. He was at once removed to his quarters and medical assistance called in, and he is now reported to be as well as could be expected.—*Free Press*.

The retiring American Consul at Foochow, Col. J. C. Hixson, should feel gratified at being able to carry with him the confidence and esteem of the entire foreign community at Foochow, and the loyalty and friendship of his own countrymen in China. At the time of the Kucheng massacre it is well remembered, to the credit of Mr. Hixson, that his energy and ability in that difficult problem were attended with results which have doubtless left a lasting impression upon the Chinese mind. Only one American lady was slightly injured during that massacre, but the investigation made by the British and American authorities was no less energetic upon the part of the latter. Of the three Americans who assisted in conducting that investigation Colonel Hixson alone survives, Captain Newell and Dr. Gregory both having died soon after the investigation was concluded; and even Colonel Hixson with his wellknit frame and vitality was confined to his bed for several weeks with a malignant attack of typhoid fever. It is pleasing to know that his countrymen in Foochow are parting with him with mingled feelings of regret and admiration.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The alterations in telegraph rates in consequence of the Budapest revision of the international service regulations come into force on the 1st July. In telegrams in plain language fifteen letters are allowed to a word instead of ten and groups of figures are charged at the rate of five figures to a word instead of three. The tariff for telegrams exchanged between China and Europe will from the same date be reduced from Fcs. 8.50 to Fcs. 7, the currency equivalent of the franc being fixed, subject to revision, at \$0.37.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 10th June says:—Mr. W. Bibby, of Raub, returns to Raub on Saturday and will remain there for about a fortnight before going on the holiday which he deserves and needs so much. It will however not be so much of a holiday, as it will mean the careful inspection of certain great electric mining installations in California, and the framing of the plans for the future utilisation of the water power of the Simpam river at the various points in the Raub concession where workings are being carried on.

In regard to one dollar notes, Mr. J. A. Swettenham, the Colonial Secretary of Singapore expressed the following opinions in a letter to the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, which had pronounced in favour of such notes:—With respect to one dollar notes, the Government will have no objection to issue them if a majority of the Legislative Council pronounce in their favour after thorough discussion of the matter; but it must be borne in mind that there are serious drawbacks to making such notes legal tender, as they will be less convenient to count than dollars, and require more circumspection in handling; they will rapidly become most filthy, and may constantly require disinfecting. Their cost will be so great (including the cost of frequent renewals) that the body of taxpayers will incur constant outlay to maintain them in circulation. Out of every thousand persons received into the Singapore Prison, 527 bear signs of having suffered from one or two contagious diseases, and many of this class wear no pockets.

"The Moralist" writing in the *Straits Times* says:—I share the general opinion that it would be advisable that the management of the Raub gold mines should be removed from Brisbane to Singapore. The shares are in Singapore or in China ports associated with Singapore, and it is from Singapore that the Company should be managed. It is true that, for technical reasons, this would probably require a winding up and reconstruction; but such winding up and reconstruction proceedings need not cost more than five or six hundred pounds, whereas the Brisbane management probably costs about fifteen hundred pounds a year. There would be no difficulty in getting from the Straits and China shareholders proxies in favour of some trustworthy persons, proxies that would entirely upset the voting power of Brisbane. There is also a notion floating around generally, a notion with which I agree, that, simultaneously with transferring the management from Brisbane to Singapore, it would be advisable to increase the salary of Mr. Bibby. That salary is, I believe, a thousand pounds a year, being precisely the same amount as when Mr. Bibby first arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 25th June.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular).—It is greatly to be regretted that the Government of the United States has been misled into passing an unjust and unworkable Act through specious arguments about "shutting out" spurious Teas and improving the quality of importations from China. The passing of the Act, combined with a credible statement that a duty of 10 gold cents a lb. would be imposed on all Tea imported into the United States after 1st July, caused a temporary rush for "spot" cargo in American markets, at greatly enhanced prices. Holders were relieved, but it has loaded up many retailers for six months to come.

The old regulations about "spurious" Tea were strong enough if they had been honestly and intelligently applied, the only possible results of the enforcement of the present Act will be to shut out quantities of pure Tea, to restrict Trade unjustly, and to cause innumerable disputes in all departments of the business. It is sincerely to

be hoped that a law likely to be so baneful in its effects will soon be repealed. Latest telegrams report "Duty unlikely."

Black Tea.—The anticipated imposition of duty in America caused more than the usual quantity to be shipped by Pacific Routes from Hankow in order to ensure arrival at destination before the 1st July. Very little, however, has gone forward via Suez. To Great Britain the export to date shows a marked decrease. In Shanghai no business is passing.

Green Tea.—A few musters of new crop Wenchow Packed Tea were shown on 12th inst., and the market for them was opened shortly afterwards at an advance of about Taels 2 a picul on opening prices for similar Teas last season. The quality is fully average, though as usual the Teas would be much improved if they were more highly fired. Pingsueys are arriving freely as we write, but we have not yet heard of any transaction in them. Musters to date represent Teas which should be admissible into any market, though some buyers doubt if they will pass the U. S. Customs' inspection.

Low Country Teas may be expected to arrive at any time, but Tienkais and Moyunes may be a little delayed.

Settlements reported to date are:—
half-chts.

Wenchow 271 at Tls. 22 to 27½ a picul.
Stock—
Pingsuey 2,623 half-chests.
Local Packed 1,618 "

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1897-98 lbs.	1896-97 lbs.
Canton and Macao.....	682,144	1,237,333
Shanghai and Hankow ...	5,683,996	9,016,938
Foochow	3,749,319	5,713,551
	10,114,559	15,967,867

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1897-98 lbs.	1896-97 lbs.
Shanghai	1,826,424	874,614
Amoy	1,935,239	920,515
Foochow	509,814	278,140
	4,271,477	2,073,269

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1897-98 lbs.	1896-97 lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	10,168,066	12,883,267

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1897-98 lbs.	1896-97 lbs.
Kobe	487,354	665,067

SILK.

CANTON, 16th June.—Tsatlees.—There are no transactions to report. Prices nominal. Re-reels.—Have been in little demand and a few sales are reported in No. 1 Grant at \$485/480. Filatures.—Continued in fairly active demand. We quote: \$605 paid for Cheong Kee 9/11, \$600 for Po Lun Sang 9/11, \$580 for Quan Kwong Kee 9/11, and Kwong Hoong Cheong 9/11, \$575 for Yik Kee 10/12, \$570 for Sui Lun Hing 11/13, \$535 for Yee Wo Lun 11/13, \$523 for Man Po Sing 18/22. A steady demand has ruled in Short-reels for America; from prices paid, we quote: \$607½ for Chun Sun Hang 14/16, \$580 for Min Wo Cheong 14/16, \$560 for Yan Hing Cheong 14/16, \$555 for Min Tai Cheong and Min Wo Cheong, and U Han Cheong 14/16 and Sui Lun Hing 15/17. Waste.—Quiet and weak. The result of 3rd crop cannot yet be ascertained. Stocks:—Tsatlees, 800 bales; Filatures, 15,000 bales.

SHANGHAI, 25th June.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—London telegrams quote a firm market a 9/6 for Blue Elephants. Raw Silk.—Further purchases for forward delivery have been reported this week to the extent of 1,500 bales, in which nearly all descriptions of White Silks are represented. Prices show a further advance, and the market closes very strong at the advance. Tsatlees.—Some 7,500 bales figure in the settlements, the last quoted price for Gold Kilin being Tls. 393.75. Hangchows.—100 bales are reported settled. Taysams.—About 150 bales have been booked. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, 17th to 23rd June.

3,050 bales White, and 168 piculs Wild Silks. Re-Reels And Filatures.—Fully 400 bales of Hand Filatures have been booked, mostly for the Lyons market. Steam Filatures have been offering at about Tls. 630 for 1st choice 13/15 deniers, and it is said some contracts have been made. The export of Steam Filatures to date is as follows: to Continent 114 bales, to America 312 bales. Waste Silk.—No new Wastes are offering yet. About pcl. 300 Tussah Waste have been settled at Tls. 23 and 19 for Nos. 1 and 2, and some Tussah Cocoons at Tls. 31.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1897-98 bales.	1896-97 bales.
Shanghai	333	1,774
Canton	1,200	2,000
	1,533	3,774

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1897-98 bales.	1896-97 bales.
Shanghai	509	136
Canton	600	100
	1,109	236

CAMPHOR

HONGKONG, 30th June.—The activity last reported continues and a further advance in prices is reported. Quotations for Formosa are nominally \$46 00 to \$46.50. Sales, 250 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—The market is active and prices are advancing a little. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.23 to 7.25 per pcl.
do. " 2, White...	6.72 to 6.74 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.42 to 4.45 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.30 to 4.32 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.15 to 7.18 "
do. " 2, White...	6.50 to 6.52 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.32 to 4.35 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.23 to 4.25 "
Soochow Sugar Candy.....	11.03 to 11.05 "
Shekloong	9.51 to 9.54 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamship *Hyson*, sailed on the 16th June. For London:—1,130 packages fire crackers, 306 piculs hides, 209 rolls matting, 93 cases blackwoodware, 40 bales canes, 20 cases bristles, 17 cases chinaware, 13 cases bambooware, 5 cases gongs, 2 cases fans, 2 packages private effects, and 1 case lacquer tables. For London and/or Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—130 cases preserves, 20 casks ginger, and 15 cases blackwoodware.

The steamer *Sikh*, sailed on the 21st June. For New York:—100 bales waste silk, 320 bales rattancore, 250 rolls matting, 100 cases cassia buds, 730 cases cassia, 28 cases chinaware, 34 cases bristles, 20 bags rice, 48 bales split bamboo, 8 cases blackwoodware and 2,058 packages merchandise.

The P. & O. steamer *Borneo*, sailed on the 22nd June. For London:—12 bales duck feathers from Foochow, 16 cases chinaware 8 boxes joss sticks, 4 boxes baskets, 355 bales mats and matting, 340 bales canes, 50 cases bristles, 1,502 packages crackers, 16 packages tea, (9,514 boxes tea 199,794 lbs.).

Per steamer *Ulysses*, sailed on the 22nd June. For London:—18,205 boxes tea (382,725 lbs.), 260 boxes tea no particulars, 125 bales waste silk, 8 bales leaf tobacco, 175 bales canes, 90 cases cigars, 4 cases chinaware, 28 cases blackwoodware, 50 cases bristles, 2 cases baskets, 40 cases ginger, 25 casks ginger, 50 casks soy, 592 packages crackers, 270 packages shells and 13 packages sundries. For London and/or Manchester:—245 bales waste silk. For Liverpool:—4 cases cigars, 5 packages china oil, and 1 package sundries. For Glasgow:—1 case cigars. For Hamburg:—60 bales feathers.

The German steamer *Preussen*, sailed on the 22nd June. For Colombo:—1 boat. For Genoa:—360 bales raw silk and 10 cases essential oil. For New York:—23 cases bristles.

For Trieste:—10 cases essential oil. For Antwerp:—90 bales leaf tobacco, 78 rolls matting, 75 bales feathers, 70 bales rattancore, 2 cases personal effects, and 1 case cigars. For Antwerp and/or Bremen:—121 bales leaf tobacco and 1 case samples. For Amsterdam:—148 rolls matting. For Rotterdam:—2 bales leaf tobacco. For Bremen:—412 boxes tea, 65 rolls matting, 40 packages rattancore, 10 cases cigars, 5 cases private effects, 2 boxes gongs, 1 set chairs, 1 case china oil, and 1 bale leaf tobacco. For Bremen and/or Hamburg:—161 rolls matting. For Hamburg:—1,875 packages fire-crackers, 671 bales canes, 50 bales galangal, 8 bales feathers, and 1 case samples. For Hamburg and/or London:—33 cases bristles.

The steamer *Natal*, sailed on the 23rd June. For France:—208 bales raw silk, 7 bales hair, 7 cases silk, 915 packages tea, 3 packages feathers, 1 case chinaware and 60 rolls matting.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—Bengal.—The demand has continued, and a further improvement in prices has taken place. Latest quotations are \$707½ for New Patna, \$770 for Old Patna, and \$705 for New Benares.

Malwa.—A slightly better feeling has prevailed during the past week, and a fair amount of business has been transacted. Current quotations are as under:—

New (this yr's) \$760 with allowance of 5½ catties	
" (last yr's) \$780 "	½ to 1½ "
Old (3/5 ") \$800 "	0 to 2½ "
Older \$830 "	Tails 6 to 3½ "
Persian.—The market has continued steady with scarcely any change in quotations, latest figures being \$500 to \$620 for Oily, and \$500 to \$625 for Paper-wrapped according to quality.	
To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—	
New Patna	1,200 chests.
Old Patna	178 "
New Benares	280 "
Malwa	460 "
Persian	570 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1897.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 22.	700	770	697½	—	760	820
June 23.	700	770	697½	—	760	820
June 24.	700	770	695	—	760	820
June 25.	700	770	695	—	760	820
June 26.	700	770	697½	—	760	820
June 27.	700	770	700	—	760	820
June 28.	707½	770	705	—	760	820
June 29.	707½	770	707½	—	760	830
June 30.	707½	770	710	—	760	830

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—A slight rise is perceptible, and a fair amount of sales is to be noted. Stock, about 2,500 bales.

Bombay	\$16.00 to 17.00 p. pl.
Kurrachee	15.50 to 17.00 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca	16.50 to 18.75 "
Shanghai and Japanese..	21.00 to 22.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo..	22.00 to 22.25 "
Madras	17.25 to 17.75 "
Sales: 1,900 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca.	

RICE.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—Prices are still advancing. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.57 to 2.60
" Round, good quality	2.78 to 2.75
" Long	2.84 to 2.87
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.62 to 2.70
" Garden, " No. 1	2.87 to 2.90
" White	3.75 to 3.78
" Fine Cargo	3.95 to 3.97

COALS.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—Market steady. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$16.50 to 18.00 ex ship.
Australian	7.75 to 9.00 ex ship, nominal
Milke Lump	— to 8.90 ex ship, nominal
Milke Small	— to — none offering
Moji Lump	7.75 to 8.50 ex ship, sales

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—665 bales No. 10 at \$31.50 to \$31, 230 bales No.

12 at \$86.50 to \$90.50, 160 bales. No. 16 at \$92 to \$101.50, 420 bales No. 20 at \$93.50 to \$112. **Gray Shirtings.**—1,500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$3.82, 2,250 pieces C.W.W. Sycee at \$3.95, 2,400 pieces 8 lbs. Blue Joss B. at \$2.97, 1,400 pieces 7 lbs. Large Eagle at \$1.96 to \$1.97, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Blue Triangle at \$3.85, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 7 Boys at \$3.37, 1,500 pieces 10 lbs. Red 5 Men at \$3.35, 600 pieces 8 lbs. 3 Dogs at \$3.03, 2,100 pieces 8 lbs. Blue Joss B. No. 2 at \$2.92, 1,250 pieces 10 lbs. Flower Vase at \$3.92, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Stag Chop at \$3.92, 1,000 pieces 11 lbs. Red Flower at \$3.32, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Stag at \$3.92, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Palace at \$3.42, 2,400 pieces 8 lbs. Blue Fish at \$2.55, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Red 7 Boys at \$2.57, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Blue Peach at \$2.90, 2,400 pieces 8 lbs. Red Fish at \$2.47, 3,000 pieces 8 lbs. 3 Dogs at \$3.02, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Red Sycee at \$3.80. **White Shirtings.**—2,500 pieces S. Q. at \$4.35, 500 pieces No. 3 at \$3.50, 1,500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.12, 300 pieces N. 2 at \$6.30, 500 pieces Peacock at \$3.52, 1,500 pieces Gold Goose at \$4.25, 500 pieces S.O. at \$4.10, 450 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.82, 1,000 pieces 1 at \$3.12, 500 pieces No. 3 at \$3.50, 2,500 pieces D. 70 at \$3.62, 500 pieces Flower at \$4.82, 1,500 pieces Gold Elephant at \$3.85, 500 pieces Gold Goose at \$4.25, 1,000 pieces S. S. at \$4.52, 300 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.82, 500 pieces Gold Dragon at \$5.35, 500 pieces S. S. at \$4.52, 500 pieces X. 7 at \$3.87, 500 pieces X. 8 at \$4.30, 1,000 pieces Soldiers at \$2.72. **T. Cloths.**—750 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Red Stag at \$2.39, 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Blue Dragon B. B. at \$2.30, 1,190 pieces 6 lbs. Bombay at \$1.80, 2,400 pieces 7 lbs. Hunter and Stag C. C. at \$3.10, 1,900 pieces 7 lbs. Gold Dragon at \$2.32, 3,750 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Red Stag at \$2.39, 1,500 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican 4 Stags at \$2.20, 2,400 pieces 8 lbs. V. V. at \$2.96, 1,200 pieces X. X at \$3.01, 1,200 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Red Stag at \$2.71. **Drills.**—300 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock at \$1.87, 150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.33. **Camlets.**—150 pieces Assorted 9 Old Men at \$17.60, 20 pieces Indigo 2 cash, at \$21.25. **Long Ells.**—125 pieces 9 lbs. Scarlet at \$7.30.

Metals.—Iron—3,000 bundles small round rods at \$1.05. Tin—100 slabs Foong Chai at \$35.50. **Cotton Yarn.**

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$79.00 to 110.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	110.00 to 117.00
„ 22 to 24	115.00 to 120.00
„ 28 to 32	120.00 to 127.00
„ 38 to 42	133.00 to 140.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Gray Shirtings—6lbs.	1.60 to 1.70
„ 7lbs.	1.95 to 2.12
„ 8.4 lbs.	2.30 to 3.07
„ 9 to 10 lbs	3.15 to 4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.20 to 2.40
„ 53 to 60 „	2.55 to 3.15
„ 64 to 66 „	3.15 to 3.70
„ Fine „	3.97 to 7.00
„ Book-folds „	3.50 to 5.40
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.65 to 1.30
T. Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.	1.45 to 1.60
„ 7lbs. (32 „) „	1.85 to 2.10
„ 6lbs. (32 „) Mexs.	1.65 to 1.80
„ 7lbs. (32 „) „	2.10 to 2.85
„ 8 to 8.4lbs. (36 in.)	2.35 to 3.15
Drills, English—40 yds., 13.2 to 14lbs.	3.70 to 6.00

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1.4 to 5lbs.	1.40 to 3.50
Brocades—Dyed	3.75 to 4.50
„ per yard	
Damasks	0.11 to 0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	0.07 to 0.10
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.19 to 0.30
Velveteens—18 in.	0.17 to 0.20
„ per dozen	
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.40 to 0.80

WOOLLENS

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.57 to 1.17
„ German	1.05 to 1.30
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.30 to 4.60
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.80 to 8.50
„ Assorted	6.90 to 8.70
Camlets—Assorted	12.25 to 30.50
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	10.00 to 18.00
Orleans—Plain	3.25 to 4.00
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.	4.80 to 9.50

METALS

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	3.90 to —
„ Square, Flat Round Bar	4.05 to —
„ Swedish Bar	5.45 to —
„ Small Round Rod	— to —
„ Hoop	— to —
„ Old Wire Rope	— to —
Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop	7.50 to 7.60
„ Australian	7.60 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/28 oz.	29.50 to —
„ Vivian's, 14/20 oz.	29.25 to —
„ Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	29.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	29.00 to —
„ Tiles	— to —
Tin	— to —
	per box.
Tin-Plates	6.00 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel	5.00 to —

SUNDRIES

	per picul
Quicksilver	125.50 to —
	per box
Window Glass	3.90 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	1.95 to —

SHANGHAI, 29th June.—(From Messrs. No. 1, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report).—**Pieces Goods.**—Little beyond the usual auctions has to be reported here, the few sales that have been made privately forming scarcely any criterion to go on. The natives have shown no inclination to enter into transactions of any magnitude, it being, apparently, their determination to work off what they have on hand before laying in further supplies. Advances from the Outports are satisfactory on the whole, but all seem to have ample supplies at the moment. From Newchwang there is more encouragement for the future. The last heavy shipments have all been cleared off at not altogether unsatisfactory prices and confidence is returning, so much so that it is said the merchants there are contemplating a revival of the old credit system, with some slight modifications, such as having four instead of three settling days during the season, and this is expected to improve the market. Tientsin is unchanged. Ningpo's wants have been satisfied for the present. Hankow is acting cautiously, for although the River has stopped rising there is still a fear of flood if rain sets in again.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—The week under review has been an unsettled one, affected by the Jubilee holidays, and business has in consequence been slack.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continuing in demand at 184 the rate gradually rose with but small sales to 188, several small transactions having taken place at the intermediate rates of 185, 186, and 187 per cent. prem. Some time transactions for August and September were put through at equivalent rates. The latest London quotation is £43. Nationals have been placed and are wanted at \$23.

MARINE INSURANCE.—China Traders have changed hands at \$78 and \$77, Straits at \$17½ and \$18, Unions at \$225, and a small lot of Cantons at \$180.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong Fires remain at \$353 with probable buyers but no sales. Chinas have been negotiated at \$103 and close in demand at that rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao, with many shares thrown on the market over the approaching settlements, have ruled weak and have changed hands at the reduced rate of \$35; shares, however, for July have been negotiated at \$36. Indo-Chinas after sales at \$48 and \$49 have improved to \$50, at which they close steady. China Manilas have found buyers at \$76 and Douglasses at \$65½.

MINING.—Punjoms have changed hands at \$6½, \$6, and \$5½. Raubs have continued steady at from \$29½ to \$30 with small sales. Olivers and Balmorals have ruled comparatively neglected at quotations, with little or no business. Jebebus have changed hands in small lots at quotation.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have remained very quiet; with shares offering for settlements sales were effected in small lots at 243, 242, and 240 per cent. prem., one small parcel changing hands at 239; at time of writing market is firmer at 240; shares are wanted at

equivalent rates on time without finding sellers. Kowloon Wharves have ruled quieter with small sales at \$67. Wanchais continue in request at \$44.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have changed hands at \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, and \$144½, closing with buyers at \$143½. Luzons unchanged without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled quiet and small sales have been effected at \$76 and \$77, closing with probable buyers at latter rate. West Points have been in strong demand and have risen to \$22½ after fair sales at \$21½ and \$22. At time of closing shares are still enquired for at \$22½. Hotels are a little quieter with sellers at \$48½. Other stocks under this heading have ruled quiet at quotations with little or no business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands in the early part of the week changed hands at \$34½ and \$35 and close firmer at \$36. Electrics have gone back to \$7.25 ex div. Cotton Mills have been quiet and declining with small business at quotations.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks—		[\$360, sales & b. prem.]
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	188 7/8
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1 10s.	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	£5
Natl. Bank of China		
„ B. Shares	£8	\$23, sales & buyers
„ Founders Shares	£1	\$20
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$9, sellers
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$3, sales
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$8
China Sugar	\$100	\$143½, buyers
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	(in liquidation).
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$6
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$28
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$86, sales & sellers
H. & China Bakery	\$50	\$33, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$7.25, ex div.
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$115, sales
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$48½, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$113, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$67, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$178, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	240 p. ct. prem.==
Insurances—		[\$425, sales]
Canton	\$50	\$180, sal. & sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$103, sales & buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$77, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$353
North-China	£25	Tls. 190
Straits	\$20	\$15, sales & sellers
Union	\$25	\$225, sal. & buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$155, sellers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$77, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$9, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$19, sales
West Point Building	\$40	\$22½, sales & buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$53, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$100, sellers
Jebebus	\$5	\$230, sales
New Balmoral	\$1	\$200, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$2.20
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$21
Do. B.	\$2½	\$6½, buyers
Punjom	\$4	\$6½, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$2.25, sellers
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$29½
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$76, sales
China Mutual Ord.	£5	£2 10s.
Do. Preference	£10	£7, buyers
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$65½, sales
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$35, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$49½, sales
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$44, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$12½, buyers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 25th June.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—A fair business was done during the week, notwithstanding the interruption caused by the Jubilee holidays, and, with exception of Cotton Mill shares, prices were well maintained. **BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Local sales were made at 185 per cent premium for cash and 186 per cent premium for the 30th June, with a sale for the 10th July at 188 per cent premium. Shares were sold in Hongkong at 182 and 181 per cent prem., and exchange 73½, which are the equivalent of 185 and 187 respectively, with exchange 73. The

London quotation is 242. Marine Insurance.—Business was done in China Traders shares at \$67, in North Chinas at Tls. 190, in Yangtszes at \$153, and in Straits at \$17.75. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares were placed at Tls. 35/30 cash, and Tls. 36 for the 31st July. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares are offering. China Sugar Refining shares resold to Hongkong at \$143. Mining.—Raub Australian Gold Mining shares have changed hands at \$30. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. are offering at Tls. 185. Shanghai Engineering & Dock shares have been sold at Tls. 107, and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares at Tls. 122. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have been placed at Tls. 92, cum the right to the new issue. Industrial.—Cotton Mill shares have been dropping. Ewos changed hands at Tls. 117/116, Internationals were forced off at Tls. 123 to Tls. 120 cash, Tls. 129 for June, and Tls. 124 to Tls. 121 for the 31st July, and cash shares are offering at Tls. 120. Loo-Kung-Mow were sold at Tls. 123 cash and Tls. 130 for the 31st December and are offering at Tls. 123. Soy Chees were placed at Tls. 600 and are offering at the same price. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were placed at Tls. 180 to Tls. 190, Taku Tug and Lighter shares were placed at Tls. 115. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 114 cash, Tls. 116 for the 31st July, and Tls. 125/127 for the 31st December. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares were sold at Tls. 675, Tls. 580, Tls. 585, Tls. 600 and Tls. 585 for cash, Tls. 595 for the 31st July, Tls. 650 for October and November, and Tls. 670 and Tls. 680 for the 31st December, closing at Tls. 670. There are sellers for December. Shares in J. Llewellyn & Co. were placed at \$75, and more are offering. Hall and Holtz shares were placed at \$38.25 to \$40 cash and \$41 for the 31st August.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—\$368.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—£5.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, ordinary shares.—Nominal.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—£5.0.0.

National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$23.

National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$20.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$227.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$77.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190.00.

Yangtze Insce. Assocn., Ltd.—\$158.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$182.

Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$18.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$552.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$105.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$353.

Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 36.00.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$66.

China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. pref. shares.—Tls. 50.00.

China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. ord. shares.—Tls. 22.00.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 40.00.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$143.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$52.

Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 2.00.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$63.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$1.85.

Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$2.25.

Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$80.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.

Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 207.50.

S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 185.00.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$428.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 123.50.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$67.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (fully paid)—Tls. 92.50.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$77.

Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$17.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$81.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 230.00.

Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 42.50.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 116.00.

International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 120.00.

Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 123.00.

Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 600.00.

Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 130.00.

Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 215.00.

Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 115.00.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 190.00.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 175.00.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 310.00.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 114.00.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 585.00.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 76.00.

J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—Tls. 54.75.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—Tls. 29.20.

A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$12.25.

Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9.00.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$8.00.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 30th June.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/0 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/0 1/2

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.49
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.53

ON GERMANY.—

On demand 2.02

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 48 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight 49 1/2

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 160
Bank, on demand 161

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 160
Bank, on demand 161

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight 74
Private, 30 days' sight 74 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand par.

ON MANILA.—

On demand par.

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand par.

SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate 9.94

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 51.00

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 30th June.—During the past fortnight there has only been a limited demand for tonnage and rates all round have receded.

From Saigon to Hongkong, there is scarcely any demand and the rate is nominally 10 to 11 cents per picul. To Singapore, the last settlement was at 14 cents per picul, but this rate is not obtainable now. To Java ports there is no demand for immediate tonnage, but for late August and September loading 22 cents per picul is offered. Saigon to Iloilo thence to Kobe, a small carrier is wanted at about 40 cents per picul.

From Newchwang to Canton there is no demand, the rate being nominally 18 to 20 cents per picul.

From Japan coal ports small steamers have obtained \$1.30 per ton, but there is little or no demand at this rate; to Singapore last settlement was \$2.40 per ton and this is now the nominal quotation. From Mororan to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton is being offered for late July loading.

A sailer might be placed, hence to New York, at about 11s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, but owners hold for 12s. The British ship *Bidston Hill*, 2,434 tons, proceeds to Manila under orders from owners.

There are three vessels disengaged in port, registering 4,912 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Heathbank—British barque, 1,543 tons, hence to San Francisco, private terms.

Gerard C. Tobey—American barque, 1,390 tons, Singapore to Hongkong, \$10,000 in full.

Poochow—British steamer, 1,253 tons, Newcastle, N.S.W., to Manila, 16s. per ton.

Brunhilde—German steamer, 886 tons, Otaro or Mororan to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Hansa—German steamer, 1,201 tons, Mororan to Hongkong, \$2 per ton.

Benworlich—British steamer, 2,164 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.80 per ton.

Chusan—German steamer, 719 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.

Terrier—Norwegian steamer, 1,007 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,003 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.35 per ton.

Massagon—British steamer, 3,280 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$2.40 per ton.

Benlarig—British steamer, 1,454 tons, Hongay to Hongkong, \$1.25 per ton.

Seaton—German steamer, 724 tons, Saigon to Iloilo and Yokohama, 50 cents per picul.

Framnes—Norwegian steamer, 958 tons, Saigon to

Sourabaya, 27 cents, option Singapore 16 cents per picul.

Jacob Christensen—Norwegian steamer, 1,088 tons, Saigon to one port Java, 25 cents per picul.

Produce—Norwegian steamer, 1,002 tons, Saigon to Singapore, 14 cents per picul; thence to Shanghai, \$9,000 in full.

Sishan—British steamer, 897 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, \$3,350 in full.

Nanchang—British steamer, 1,063 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.

Victoria—Swedish steamer, 938 tons, hence to Kobe, 12 cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,093 tons, monthly, 2/2 months, \$5,000 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Rosetta* (str.), *Formosa* (str.), *Canton* (str.), *Pakling* (str.).

For HAVRE.—*Radnorshire* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Sachsen* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Peru* (str.), *Belgie* (str.), *Heathbank*.

For NEW YORK.—*Clan Mackenzie*, *Argyll* (str.), *Fortuna* (str.), *Carmarthenshire* (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—*Hakata Maru* (str.), *Caledonien* (str.).

For TACOMA.—*Olympia* (str.).

For SOUTH AFRICA.—*Pongola* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST

MAIL.

HONGKONG.

June—

ARRIVALS.

22, Melbourne, French str., from Marseilles.
22, Natal, French str., from Shanghai.
22, Empress of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
22, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
22, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
22, Esmeralda, British str., from Manila.
22, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
22, Benlarig, British str., from Moji.
23, Menmuir, British str., from Kobe.
23, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.
23, Orient, Swedish bark, from Amoy.
23, Mongkut, British str., from Bangkok.
23, Australian, British str., from Sydney.
23, Krim, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
23, Pectan, British str., from Batoum.
23, Wuotan, German str., from Saigon.
24, Malacca, British str., from London.
24, Sullberg, German str., from Canton.
24, Yungching, Chinese str., from Canton.
24, Hermes, Norw. str., from Moji.
24, Myrmidon, British str., from Liverpool.
24, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
24, Senta, German str., from Hamburg.
24, Activ, Danish str., from Hongay.
24, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
24, Produce, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
25, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
25, Methven Castle, British str., from Moji.
25, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.
25, Chunshan, British str., from Bangkok.
26, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
26, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
26, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
26, Belgic, British str., from San Francisco.
26, Letimbro, Italian str., from Bombay.
26, Namyong, British str., from Singapore.
26, Shantung, British str., from Iloilo.
27, Kweiyang, British str., from Canton.
27, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
27, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
27, Kiangnan, Chinese str., from Canton.
27, Kiangpak, Chinese str., from Hankow.
27, Mirzapore, British str., from London.
27, Tetartos, German str., from Saigon.
27, Taichow, British str., from Bangkok.
28, Ancona, British str., from Yokohama.
28, Miike Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
28, Glenturret, British str., from London.
28, Sagami Maru, Jap str., from Nagasaki.
28, Lennox, British str., from New York.
28, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
28, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
28, Mathilde, German str., from Haiphong.
29, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
29, Benledi, British str., from Foochow.
29, Rosetta, British str., from Shanghai.
29, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., from K'notau.
29, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
29, Nanyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
29, Victoria, Swedish str., from K'chinotau.
29, Namoa, British str., from Swatow.
29, Oscarshol, Norw. str., from Port Wallat.
29, Bellona, German str., from Moji.

29, Swatow, German str., from Moji.
 29, Deucalion, British str., from Sandakan.
 30, Chittagong, British str., from Portland.
 30, Pyrrhus, British str., from Shanghai.
 30, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
 30, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 30, Astral, British str., from Pulo Sembilan.
 30, Hiogo Maru, Jap. str., from Kelung.
 30, Smit, Dutch str., from Moji.
 30, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

JUNE—DEPARTURES.

22, Pronto, German str., for Chefoo.
 22, Prensens, German str., for Europe, &c.
 22, Teenkai, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Della, German str., for Yokohama.
 22, Ingraban, German str., for Saigon.
 22, Mathilde, German str., for Haiphong.
 22, Cosmopolit, German str., for Chefoo.
 22, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 22, Melbourne, French str., for Shanghai.
 22, Tsinan, British str., for Kobe.
 23, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 23, Natal, French str., for Europe.
 23, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 23, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 23, Borneo, British str., for London.
 24, Polyphemus, British str., for Nagasaki.
 24, Bengo, Portuguese g-bt., for Macao.
 24, Brindisi, British str., for Kobe.
 24, Hiansang, British str., for Samarang.
 24, Machew, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Thekla, German str., for Foochow.
 25, Ivy, American ship, for Mantong.
 25, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 25, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 25, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
 25, Sullberg, German str., for Chefoo.
 25, Phranang, British str., for Singapore.
 26, Chingping, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
 26, China, British str., for San Francisco.
 26, Changsha, British str., for Yokohama.
 26, Formosa, British str., for Amoy.
 26, Krim, Norw. str., for Hongay.
 26, Malacca, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Menmuir, British str., for Australia.
 26, Myrmidon, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Yungching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 27, Activ, Danish str., for Foochow.
 27, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 27, Hermes, Norw. str., for Iloilo.
 27, Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 27, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
 28, Ask, Danish str., for Haiphong.
 28, Senta, German str., for Yokohama.
 28, Lennox, British str., for Shanghai.
 29, Benlarig, British str., for Hongay.
 29, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
 29, Chelydra, British str., for Calcutta.
 29, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 29, Kweiyang, British str., for Swatow.
 29, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 29, Nanyang, British str., for Swatow.
 29, Nanyang, German str., for Canton.
 29, Wuotan, German str., for Saigon.
 30, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
 30, Choyang, British str., for Canton.
 30, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from K'chinotzu.
 30, Progress, German str., for Touron.
 30, Kiangpak, Chinese str., for Swatow.
 30, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 30, Produce, Norw. str., for Saigon.
 30, Sagami Maru, Jap. str., for Australia.
 30, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sungkiang*, str., from Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Waage and 3 children, Mr. B. F. Taylor.
 Per *Preussen*, str., from Shanghai—Messrs. A. Rhode, A. Thalen, Klensberg, M. Nössler, T. Daub, Mrs. Boad, Messrs. Sodermann, H. L. v. d. Stegen, Capt. Wettergreen, Mr. R. Bourke, Miss Bouchert, Messrs. H. Hill, M. Bowmann, T. Hazel, A. Zait, and P. Grabowsky.
 Per *Borneo*, str., from Yokohama for London—Mr. W. H. Martin, R.N. From Kobe for London—Mr. H. S. Cross. For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Ballardie, Misses Ballardie (2), Miss MacCallum. From Shanghai for London—Mrs. Southcott, Rev. and Mrs. J. Robinson, Misses Robinson (3). For Hongkong—Mr. H. Wilkinson, Messrs. Gondgeroher and Goslam Deen.
 Per *Haitan*, steamer, from Coast Ports.—Mr. Thompson.
 Per *Loongmoon*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Abramowitz.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Wegelin, Mrs. Juana Montello, Messrs. G. W. Bargemann, F. Kawmerzell, H. D. Levinsohn, Juan Mangano, Pedro Junque, and W. A. Wheelers, and Miss E. Junque.

Per *Empress of India*, str., from Vancouver for Hongkong.—Messrs. Wei On, H. Wicking, R. A. Anderson, A. Ross, R. Luzmann, J. P. Rogers, W. F. Perkins, J. T. Perkins, C. E. Guizard, E. Walker, Archibald, Col. Fraser, Miss Bird, Miss Campbell, Misses Dunn (2), Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. M. Mancell, and Mrs. P. Scott.

Per *Menmuir*, str., from Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Pflaume, Messrs. Hill and Foulche.

Per *Melbourne*, str., for Hongkong from Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Holworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Westinetsky, Mr. P. Detaille and family. From Batavia—Mr. Van der Pforten. From Singapore—Messrs. Bekkey, H. Turyford, and Oh Chew Gang. From Saigon—Mr. Nang.

Per *Natal*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs. Vernon Kellett and Y. Ching, Mrs. A. Hall, Mr. Martel. For Singapore—Mr. W. Mitcheld. For Port Said—Mr. F. A. Rovalsky. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Chlebnikoff, Mr. F. Deacon, Rev. Pigrum, Mr. L. Guillemot, and L. Buzai. From Yokohama for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Ferran and infant, Mr. Konvonat, Miss Johnston, Miss Eyne, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and infant, and Mr. Sivang Sarosalvy. For Saigon—Mr. Bolot. For Singapore—Mrs. Boss and 2 children, Messrs. Choo Leng and Siddon. For Batavia—Mr. and Mrs. Coster Van Voorhout. For Port Said—Mr. R. Herzog. From Kobe for Singapore—Mrs. Shibaya, Messrs. Tahara and Kawai, and Mrs. Stua Cafaski.

Per *Malacca*, str., from Singapore for Hongkong—Messrs. H. Caldecott and C. A. Schmuck.

Per *Australian*, str., from Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. T. Hope Murray. From Queensland—Messrs. Hobson, Holst, Jack, and Jameson.

Per *Namoa*, steamer, from Coast Ports.—Mr. Gulich and 206 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon.

Per *Belgie*, str., from San Francisco—Mr. T. A. Stetson. From Yokohama—Capt. Duncan, Mr. J. A. Thompson. From Shanghai—Messrs. J. L. Loveland, C. Geok, E. D. Aparicio, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lowrie, Miss Lowrie.

Per *Mirzapore*, str., for Hongkong from London—Messrs. Gowanlock, Higgins, and Donaldson. From Gibraltar—Revs. A. Barboza, B. Silva, F. M. E. Gueris, and J. Neves. From Bombay—Mr. R. A. Sethna. From Singapore—Miss Blam Rejileta, Miss Annetta Feldman, Miss Lua Levin, Miss Dora Stewartman, Mr. Harold Hananer, Messrs. Ah Pheng, Choa Hee Kan, Cheng Kon Seong, and Mrs. Rosina. For Shanghai from London—Miss Grafström, Mr. Crighton, and Mr. J. J. Brunger. From London via Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Stiven, child and infant. From Bombay—Mr. Sydney Cope. For Manila from London—Messrs. C. Drew and Reid. For Yokohama from Singapore—Mr. O. de Glanville.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Yokohama—Miss D. Dohi, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Porter, Major Lyster, Lieut. J. S. Wilde, R.N.R., Mr. and Mrs. Brutton, Messrs. J. Saford, K. W. Mounsey, Yasuda, Takeda, K. Hasegawa, Yick Sam, Hing Kee, Inchbald, M. C. Owens, H. Tomlin, R.N., G. Jenkins, R.N., J. Poling, R.N., M. Pepper, R.N., and E. H. Marsh, R.N.

Per *Hanoi*, steamer, from Haiphong.—Mr. Michelot.

Per *Choyang*, str., from Swatow for Hongkong—Messrs. J. N. Davis, Murray, and S. Vincent, Sergeant Holt. For Canton—Mr. Lo.

Per *Kachidate Maru*, str., from Kutchinotzu—Mr. K. Koyanazi.

Per *Rosetta*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Coutts, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Messrs. Karl Nielsen, Johan Sevensen, Karl Johansen, and Luis Perefe.

Per *Deucalion*, str., from Sandakan—Messrs. Ennis and Davis.

DEPARTED.

Per *Zafiro*, str., for Manila—Mrs. and Mrs. Ong Capin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Miguel de Linon.

Per *Melbourne*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai—Messrs. T. Fergucore, Max Samuel, and Mrs. Isabelle Massien. For Kobe—Mrs. E. A. Apear. For Yokohama—Mr. Léger.

Per *Natal*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon—Mr. W. A. Main. For Singapore—Messrs. C. Demée, Rodger, Richardson, S. Musso, J. Dill Ross, G. Van Olden, A. de Block, G. Gevers, and Deynot, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, and Miss Orey. For Marseilles—Messrs. W. E. Filmer and Paterson. From Shanghai for Singapore—Mr. W. Mitcheld. For Port Said—Mr. F. A. Rovalsky. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Chlebnikoff, Mr. F. Deacon, Rev. Pigrum, Messrs. L. Guillemot and L. Buzai. From Yokohama for Saigon—Mr. Bolot. For Singapore—Mrs. Boss and 2 children, Messrs. Choo Leng and Siddon. For Batavia—Mr. and Mrs. Coster Van Voorhout. For Port Said—Mr. R. Herzog. From Kobe for Singapore—Mrs. Shibaya. Messrs. Tahara and Kawai, Mrs. Stua Cafaski.

Per *Preussen*, str., from Yokohama for Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. T. Askins, Messrs. A. Askins and J. Taylor. From Nagasaki for Bremen—Messrs. H. Jensen, M. Abrahamsen, C. Jorgensen, E. Thomsen, O. Lindberg, T. Goth, H. Andersen, J. Hansen, F. Carlsen, A. Jacobsen, Th. Petersen, P. Bendsen, T. Samuelson, T. Slyff, E. Petersen, E. Jansen, P. Becklin, E. Nyberg, A. Petersen, O. Aamann, V. Bened, O. Krestoffersen, O. Andersen, Miss A. Mals-Zickwolff, Messrs. A. Schmidt, V. Hempel, and E. Steiness. For Genoa—Messrs. Ed. Thorwest, M. Klee, Gasperi Valeris, Dr. Kiribashi, Dr. M. Masuyama, Messrs. I. Nakahava and Suyuki. From Shanghai for Genoa—Messrs. A. Rhode, M. Nössler, and I. Hazie. For Antwerp—Messrs. N. S. Söderman, H. and L. van der Stegen. For London—Mr. A. Zait, Mrs. Boad, Messrs. R. Bourke and M. Bowmann. For Bremen—Mr. Paul Grabowsky, Miss Buschert, and Capt. Wettergren. From Hongkong for Singapore—Messrs. Wong Chee Sing, Se Chim Kai, Se See Pin, and Se Tim See. For Colombo—Mr. H. S. Moss. For Suez—Mr. A. Brocca. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Dittler, Mr. Waage and family, Mr. and Mrs. Schaub, Capt. J. Bruhn, and Capt. J. Diedrichsen. For Southampton—Mr. I. P. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, and Mr. J. Legg. For Bremen—Capt. H. Lorenzen, Mr. W. Koch. For Bremerhaven—Mr. W. Wilkens.

Per *China*, str., for Shanghai—Messrs. H. Bekkey, H. Harper, H. G. Stevens, and Mrs. D. Russell. For Yokohama—H. E. Eduardo Galhardo, Lady and Miss Galhardo, Messrs. Eduardo Marques and P. S. Noppa, Mr. and Mrs. N. Nabretsa, Mr. L. Yatata, Mrs. Gorham, and Mrs. Arthur. For Honolulu—Messrs. Lam Kwai, Yung Chee, Chang Kwong, Chun Kwon Mung, Mrs. Chong Mow Loong, Mrs. Lee May Far, and Miss Chang Yak Yee. For San Francisco—Master W. B. Seabury, Jr., Messrs. Lee Foh and Lai Yenk Fong, Mrs. Chang She and infant, Mrs. Mak Hoo, Messrs. Wong Sui May, S. J. Lindquest, and C. A. Schumer. For Punta Arenas—Mr. and Mrs. José C. Apery, Mr. and Mrs. Master J. W. Sing. For New York—Capt. C. M. Nichols. For London—Mr. H. D. Levensohn. For Hamburg—Messrs. G. W. Bergmann and F. Kammerzell.

Per *Menmuir*, str., for Sydney, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Pflaume, Mr. Hill, Misses Bird and Crawford.

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